The North Carolinian.

VOLUME I. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1869. NUMBER 24.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

BY PALEMON JOHN.

Office on Northeast corner of Main and Road Sts.

TERMS—Two Dollars a year, in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1w.	4w.	2m.	3m.	6m.	1yr.
1 square	$1 00	$1 50	$2 50	$4 00	$5 00	$8 00	$12 00
2 "	2 00	3 00	4 00	6 00	8 00	13 00	20 00
3 "	3 00	4 00	5 00	8 00	12 00	18 00	25 00
4 "	4 00	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00	19 50	30 00
5 "	5 00	7 00	9 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
½ col.	7 00	9 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	50 00
1 col.	12 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	50 00	80 00
2 "	16 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	50 00	80 00	100 00

Yearly Professional Cards inserted in the column of dollars a year for the first two lines. One dollar for each additional line.

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ELIZABETH CITY DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL.

C. L. ABBOTT, attorney and counsellor at law, Main st., next door to Court House. vlnd-1y

C. SANDY & HINES, attorneys at law, office on Main st., next door to Court House. vlnd-1y

W. R. CHRISTMAS, attorney and counsellor at law, office on Main st., next door to Court House. vlnd-1y

MRS. L. BALL, attorney and counsellor at law, office on Road street, one door from Main. vlnd-1y

DR. W. G. POOL, physician and surgeon, at his residence on Main st. vlnd-1y

DR. K. SAUNDERS, physician and surgeon, Main st., next door to Court House. vlnd-1y

DR. JOSEPH COMMANDER, office Road street, near Main st., residence Church st. vlnd-1y

DR. R. K. SPEED, physician, office over Green & Fearing, corner Road and Cheringhams sts. vlnd-1y

DR. R. H. MONTEITH, physician, office Road street, one door east of Post Office. vlnd-1y

MILLINERY.

MRS. SARAH LAFOYTEAUX, milliner, southwest corner Road and Main sts. vlnd-1y

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

WILLIAM McCOOL, watches, clocks, &c., Road st., two doors west of Main. vlnd-1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

J. G. ETHERIDGE, drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c., northeast corner Road and Cheringhams sts. vlnd-1y

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

J. COHN, dry goods, clothing, millinery goods, boots, shoes, hats, &c., Road st., east side. vlnd-1y

J. C. AND E. LUMBER CO. OF N. C., dealers in real estate, lumber, shingles and general merchandise, Road street, south of Main. vlnd-1y

KENYON & VAUGHAN, dry goods, &c., Road street, one door south of Church. vlnd-1y

GREEN & FEARING, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, &c., corner Road and Cheringhams sts. vlnd-1y

W. S. WEST, ladies' dress goods, clothing, hats, boots and shoes, corner Main and Water sts. vlnd-1y

C. ALLEN, dealer in dry goods, groceries, shoes, hats, &c., corner Road and Lawrence sts. vlnd-1y

C. C. GREEN, hardware and general assortment of goods, corner Road and Church sts. vlnd-1y

C. HERRIN, dealer in dry goods, shoes, groceries, &c., Road st., west side, near Main. vlnd-1y

D. B. REAPHORD, wholesale and retail grocer, No. 30 Road street. vlnd-1y

W. C. SINGER, baker, confectionery, groceries, &c., Road st., opposite Col. J. Martin's office. vlnd-1y

NO. W. T. SMITH, general grocer, Road street, north of Cheringhams st. vlnd-1y

W. C. OVERBY, retail liquor dealer and grocer, Water st., opposite Market House. vlnd-1y

PHOTOGRAPHER.

A. E. HARRELL, photographic Road street, over Dr. Butts's old stand. vlnd-1y

HOTELS.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, Jos. G. Russell, proprietor. Boarding and lodging. Main st., west of Road. vlnd-1y

PENDLETON HOTEL, T. D. Pendleton, prop'r, Water st., opposite Clark's Agricultural Warehouse. vlnd-1y

LIVERY STABLES.

A. L. JONES, livery stables, old stand, Main street. vlnd-1y

C. E. BROTHERS, Livery Stables, east side Road st., south of Church. vlnd-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. B. CULPEPPER, United States Commissioner for Pasquotank County. Office at old State Bank Building. vlnd-1y

M. V. B. GILBERT, notary public, north-east corner Main and Road sts. vlnd-2y

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST COS. BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the office of the "North Carolinian." vlnd-1y

GEO. M. SCOTT, life, fire and marine insurance agent, southeast corner Main and Elliott sts. vlnd-1y

JAMES L. SMITHSON, practical house painter, Road st., near Main. vlnd-1y

GEO. W. BELL, gun and lock smith, Road street, two doors south of Main. vlnd-1y

W. B. CLARK, Agricultural Depot, dealer in agricultural implements, Water st. vlnd-1y

A. B. PERSSE, boot and shoemaker, Road street, near Canal Bridge. vlnd-1y

I. O. O. F.—Achorus Lodge, I. O. O. F., meets at their Hall, no. 2, Q. Etheridge's Drug Store, every Friday evening—in Summer, at 7½, and in Winter, at 7.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter election on the first Monday of January.—Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month. Mayor—George W. Cobb. Commissioners—H. R. Cohoon, Allen Dozier, Jos. Commander, J. B. Ransom, Jesse R. Brown. Treasurer—Chas Guirkin. Attorney, C W Grandy, jr. Clerk—M. B. Culpepper. Collector—J. H. Miskell. Constable—J. H. Miskell. Auctioneer—A. L. Jones.

Post Office—W. A. Price, Postmaster.

Churches.—First M. E. Church, Rev W P Wright, Pastor. Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 8 p. m.—Sunday school at 9 a. m.—Christ Church Episcopal, Rev J W Murphy, Rector.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 4 p. m. Sunday School at 9 o'clock, a. m. and 2 p. m.—Baptist Church, Rev R R Overby, Pastor. Sunday services—1st Sunday 7 o'clock, p. m. and on the fourth Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock, a. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m. Prayer Meeting on Sunday mornings at 9 o'clock.—Second Baptist Church—Zion A. M. E. Church, Rev W H Pitts, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and at 3 and 8 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.

Lodges.—Samaritan, No 1, K. of J.—Meets every Tuesday night.—J A Commander, W C.—Shoheer, No 14, I O o f O F.—Meets every Friday evening.—Brothers and Sisters of Love and Charity.—Meets alternat Tuesday nights.—Grand United Order of O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Members of Congress, C L Cobb, Elizabeth City; Collector of Internal Revenue, Wm Barrow, Jackson; Assessor of Internal Revenue, Hiram Estilley, Washington.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Sheriff, S T Carrow; Clerk Superior Court, G L Windley; Treasurer, J F Randolph; Coroner, J R Cherry; Register of Deeds, Richard Grange; Surveyor, Robt T Smith; Commissioners, Saml Windley, T H Blount, Henry Hodges, Joseph Bias, Peel, Stancil Waters.—Senator, J B Respass; Representative, Hiram Estilley.

Superior Court—Sixth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Washington.

BERTIE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Lewis Bond; Clerk Superior Court, W P Gurley; Treasurer, A R Thompson; Coroner, J G Mitchell; Register of Deeds, E L Simmons; Surveyor, J J Rhodes; Commissioners, W J Cherry, Wm P Mitchell, F W Bell, Benj F King, Augustus Robbins.—Senator, J W Beasley, Coleraine; Representative, P D Robbins.

Superior Court—First Monday in March and October. County seat, Windsor.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Abner Ayditt; Clerk Superior Court, P G Morrisett; Treasurer, Jos C Forebee; Coroner, Jos S Sanderlin; Register of Deeds, T B Boushall; Surveyor, ——; Commissioners, M R Gregory, R H Berry, Jas Forebee, Saml F Pearce, one vacancy.—Representative, Wilson Forebee.

Superior Court—Twelfth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Camden C. H.

CHOWAN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Myles C Brinkley; Clerk Superior Court, W R Skinner; Treasurer, James A Woodard; Coroner, Myles Goodwin; Register of Deeds, Jas O Cheshire; Commissioners, D V Etheridge, H H Hobbs, R G Mitchell, Chas Blair, P K Jones.—Representative, W A Moore.

Superior Court—Sixth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Edenton.

CURRITUCK COUNTY.

Sheriff, T F Baxter; Clerk Superior Court, J B Lee; Treasurer, Wm Snowden; Coroner, J A Mathias; Register of Deeds, Wiley Mathias; Surveyor, M S Forebee; Commissioners, H E Baxter, C B Cason, T Sanderlin, J M Woodhouse, J B Etheridge.—Representative, T C Humphries.

Superior Court—14th Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Currituck C. H.

GATES COUNTY.

Sheriff, B F Willey; Clerk Superior Court, R B G Cowper; Treasurer, Lassiter Riddick; Coroner, H Hofler; Register of Deeds, John R Walton; Surveyor, A Smith; Commissioners, Joseph Smith, David Parker, Mills H Eure, H A Morgan, A G Rountree.—Representative, Jno Gatling.

Superior Court—Fourth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Gatesville.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno A Reid; Clerk Superior Court, John T Gregory; Treasurer, E T Clarke; Coroner, R B Powers; Register of Deeds, John N Brown; Surveyor, A L Pierce; Commissioners, B A Lavender, Charles H Webb, Robert L Howard, Andrew Jackson, Thos Sledge.—Senator, H Eppes; Representatives, J H Renfrow, W T J Hayes, Ivy Hodgins.

Superior Court—Twelfth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Halifax.

HERTFORD COUNTY.

Sheriff, Isaac Pipkin; Clerk Superior Court, Starkey S Harrell; Treasurer, Jordan J Horton; Coroner, George W Wynn; Register of Deeds, James M Trader; Surveyor, ——; Commissioners, R S Parker, S J Holloman, W D Newsome, Wm Reid, John W Harrell.—Senator, J W Beasley, Coleraine (Bertie); Representative, Elisha T Snipes.

Superior Court—Third Monday in March and October. County seat, Winton.

HYDE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Israel B Watson; Clerk Superior Court, Samuel R Sadler; Treasurer, John M Mann; Coroner, John Bateman; Register of Deeds, Thomas M Jones; Surveyor, G W Swindell; Commissioners, Wm A Carter, Jas T McCloud, John J Fulford, Robt P Wahab, George L Fulcher.—Senator, J B Respass, Washington (Beaufort); Representative, Tilman Farrow.

Superior Court—Second Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Williamston.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry T Grant; Clerk Superior Court, N R Odom; Treasurer, Jas W Copeland; Coroner, William A Parker; Register of Deeds, Wm T Buxton; Surveyor, H Copeland; Commissioners, Edmund Jacobs, Jas W Newsom, Wm Barrow, Geo T Hotliamon, L H Boyce.—Senator, Wm Barrow; Representatives, R F Parker, J T Reynolds.

Superior Court—Fourteenth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Jackson.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno L Wood; Clerk Superior Court, William E Vaughan; Treasurer, W G Pool; Coroner, ——; Register of Deeds, O Guirkin; Surveyor, W H Weatherly; Standard Keeper, A L Jones; Commissioners, Geo D Pool, C W Hollowell, G W Bell, W A Price, W F Sanders.—Representative, T A Sikes.

Superior Court—Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry White; Clerk Superior Court, Edward C Albertson; Treasurer, Josiah Nicholson; Register of Deeds, U W Speight; Surveyor, T E Winslow; Commissioners, Jos R Parker, Timothy Morgan, Elijah Peele, Alfred Newby, Miles Overman.—Representative Jeptha White.

Superior Court—Eighth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Hertford.

TYRRELL COUNTY.

Sheriff, Bartlett J Jones; Clerk Superior Court, Eli Spruill; Treasurer, Daniel E Ley; Coroner, Samuel Norman; Register of Deeds, Thos W Knight; Surveyor, Wm G Nelson; Commissioners, Jos Cahoon, R F Sykes, James Brickhouse, Chas McGee, Edward Manning.—Senator, F M Martindale, Jamesville (Martin); Representative, T J Jarvis.

Superior Court—First Monday in September and February. County seat, Columbia.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, J M Bateman; Clerk Superior Court, J A Nelson; Treasurer, Levi Jackson, jr.; Coroner, Theophilus Ash; Register of Deeds, John Carroll; Surveyor, H F Phelps; Commissioners, R S Goodl, J B Chesson, jun., M L Jackson, A M Phelps, G W Jones.—Senator, F G Martindale, Jamesville (Martin); Representative, J J Rea.

Superior Court—Third Monday in September and February. County seat, Plymouth.

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The counties of Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Pasquotank and Perquimans. Senators—J W Etheridge, Roanoke Island; E A White, Belvidere.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, of Wake, Governor. Inaugurated 4th of July, 1868. Elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

W. R. RICHARDSON, Private Secretary to the Governor.

C. W. HORNER, Clerk Executive Department.

TOD R. CALDWELL, of Burke, Lieutenant Governor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869. Speaker of Senate ex officio.

HENRY J. MENNINGER, of Craven, Secretary of State; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

DAVID A. JENKINS, of Gaston, Treasurer; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

D. W. BAIN, Chief Clerk Treasury Department.

A. D. JENKINS, Teller.

HENDERSON ADAMS, of Davidson, Auditor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

S. S. ASHLEY, of New Hanover, Superintendent of Public Instruction; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

C. L. HARRIS, of Rutherford, Superintendent of Public Works; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

ADELBERT W. ISAACS, of Bladen, Adjutant General, appointed by the Governor.

W. C. KERR, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist.

H. D. COLEY, State Librarian; appointed by Supreme Court and Governor.

CHAS. M. FARRIS, of Wake, Keeper of the Capitol; appointed by Governor and Council.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State; Henderson Adams, Auditor; David A. Jenkins, Treasurer; S. S. Ashley, Cebern L. Harris, EX-OFFICIO.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General, constitute the State Board of Education.

The Governor is President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction Secretary of the Board.

The Board of Education elect the Trustees of the University. One Trustee for each County in the State; term of office of Trustee eight years.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. There are two terms of the Court held at Raleigh in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, and the first Monday in June, and continuing as long as the public interests may require.

OFFICERS.—R. M. Pearson, of Yadkin, Chief Justice; Edwin G. Reade, of Person; Wm. H. Battle, of Beaufort; R. P. Dick, of Guilford; Thos. Settle, of Rockingham, Associate Justices. Salary of each, $2,500. Lewis P. Olds, of Wake, Attorney General. Samuel F. Phillips, of Wake, Reporter; salary, exclusive of fees, $800. W. H. Bagley, of Wake, Clerk; salary $500. D. A. Wicker, of Wake, Marshal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly commences its annual session on the third Monday in November in each year, and is composed of fifty Senators and one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen, by ballot, on the first Thursday in August.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

There are twelve Judicial Districts and twelve Judges. Every Judge and a Superior Court Solicitor in his District. Judges may exchange Districts with the consent of the Governor. At least two Courts shall be held in each county annually, to continue for two weeks, unless the business is sooner disposed of.

JUDGES—[Elected by the people. Term of office eight years. Salary $2,500.]—1st District, Charles C. Pool; 2d District, Edmund W. Jones; 3d District, Charles R. Thomas; 4th District, Daniel L. Russell, Jr.; 5th District, Ralph P. Buxton; 6th District, Samuel W. Watts; 7th District, Albion W. Tourgee; 8th District, John M. Cloud; 9th District, George W. Logan; 10th District, Anderson Mitchell; 11th District, James L. Henry; 12th District, Riley H. Cannon.

SOLICITORS—[Elected by the people. Term of office four years.]—1st District, J. W. Albertson; 2d District, Joseph J. Martin; 3d District, John V. Sherard; 4th District, John A. Richardson; 5th District, Neill McKay; 6th District, William R. Cox; 7th District, J. R. Bulla; 8th District, A. H. Joyce; 9th District, W. P. Bynum; 10th District, W. P. Caldwell; 11th District, Virgil S. Lusk; 12th District, R. M. Henry.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge Circuit and District Courts, George W. Brooks, Elizabeth City; Clerk of Circuit Court, N. B. Riddick, Raleigh; U S Attorney, D H Starbuck, Salem; U S Marshal, S T Carrow, Washington. The Terms of the Circuit Court are as follows:—1st Monday in June, and last Monday in November, at Raleigh. The Terms of the District Court are as follows: Third Monday in April and October, at Elenton; S T Bond, Clerk. Fourth Monday in April and October, at New Bern; Silas Hibbard, Clerk. First Monday after the fourth Monday in April and October, at Wilmington; Wm Larkins, Clerk.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

THE "NORTH CAROLINIAN" PRINTING OFFICE

is prepared to do all kinds of work, such as

BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
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of the most approved Forms, on excellent Paper, will be printed to order, and forwarded by Mail or Express to any Post Office in the State.

TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

Address,

P. JOHN,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Poetry.

Three old Saws.

BY LUCY LARCUM.

If the world seems cold to you,
Kindle fires to warm it!
Let their comfort hide from view,
Winters that deform it.
Hearts as frozen as your own,
To that radience gather;
You will soon forgot to moan,
"Ah! the cheerless weather."

If the world's a wilderness,
Go build houses in it!
Will it help your loneliness
On the wind to din it?
Raise a hut, however slight,
Weeds and brambles smother:
And to roof and meal invite
Some forlorner brother.

If the world's a vale of tears,
Smile till rainbows span it;
Breath the love that life endears,
Clear from clouds to fan it.
Of your gladness lead a gleam
Unto souls that shiver;
Show them how dark Sorrow's stream
Blends with Hope's bright river.

Selected Story.

A Night in a Storm.

It was in a private parlor of a hotel in the Provinces. Two men sat at a well-spread breakfast table. The youngest had just pushed back from the table with an impatient movement.

"No," he said abrubtly, "I cannot eat, I cannot drink. If I beleived in presentments I should say I felt a warning of something disagreeable if not horrible."

"Well, then, my dear nephew," said the elder, "as you do not believe in such things, why not make yourself comfortable and enjoy your breakfast? You are not to start until to-morrow, any way, you know."

The young man rose from his seat and walked to the window, throwing it open and looking out into the frosty, brilliant sunshine. The air was intensely cold, and reddened his cheeks instantly. He drew in his head; saying:

"I shall start this morning. There's going to be a storm, and I must go. Will you accompany me to the station? The train starts in an hour."

The Uncle shivered and drew his dressing gown closer.

"No," said he, "I'll not leave the house unless I'm obliged to. I did not leave England to get frozen by a Canadian winter. I did not know you were so sentimentally foolish. Alice will not thank you for coming a day sooner. Women don't like a bridesgroom around when the wedding preparations are going on, no matter how much in love they are. Take my advice, and stay here until the time appointed for you to start."

Robert Russell, the young man addressed, listened with bare civility to his companion's words. What was such advice in comparison with the urgent cries of his whole nature? He had left England three weeks before to claim the woman of his choice, who had been a year in Montreal, whither she had emigrated with her parents, carrying with her the love and promise of one in whom she believed with utter devotion.

Russell's uncle and adopted father had accompanied him, and now sat smiling at the impatience, the whims of youth.

"There is a storm in the air, in spite of this sunlight," Russell said; still standing by the window. "I should not enjoy being blockaded in by snow on my journey."

"Probably not; but you might as well expect it in this climate."

"Well, I shall take Alice back to England as soon as possible," Russell said, with his hand on the door. "Good-bye, uncle, then, good-bye."

Russell was soon speeding from the town, his eyes looking eargerly forward over the snow, as if he would out-strip even the storm which bore him.

He was not half through his journey by rail, when from the west, where it had lingered throughout the sunny morning, rose the filmy white veil that is the herald of snow. Weatherwise people looked out of the car windows and shook their heads, saying:

"This will be a hard one. It's just a year ago since the horrible storm blockaded in this train."

Russell, looking, felt his face grow pallid in spite of his hopes, his youthful energy.

He did not fear the storm while in the cars: he knew they would get to their destination before the storm would be sufficiently advanced to retard them much. But he remembered that twenty miles he must go in a cutter after the last station, for Alice waited him at the residence of a relative beyond. Her aunt had persuaded her to have the wedding there, where wealth could give its glow to the ceremony, and what girl could resist such an invitation?

"If she were only in Montreal!" murmured Russell, as the first snow flakes began to drift slowly downward.

Soon the air was filled with fine sharp particles. It grew colder instead of warmer, or appearently so, for the wind rose and whirled the snow fiercely.

It had snowed two hours when Russell alighted at the station in Montreal. It was already dark, save that the gloom was mitigated by a full moon.

He was half benumed by cold and sitting so long, but he could not wait. Reason told him that he was a day early, and might easily stay in the city until to-morrow; but some feverish, morbid haste urged him on—it was impossible for him to rest for a moment.

He stood for a few moments by the bright fire in the waiting room. Then he decided to go to the house occupied by Alice's parents.

Arrived at the house he learned with dismay that Alice had left two or three hours previous. Oppressed with fearful forebodings he hurried on, taking the road which the servant supposed her driver had selected. As he emerged into the country the runners of the cutter sank deep into the snow. The horses struggled desperately through the drifts, while the blinding storm and benumbing cold almost overpowered him. To arouse himself from the lethargy which he felt was the precursor of death, he stepped out of the sleigh and plodded on beside it. For hours it seemed to him he travelled alternately walking and riding, the animals he rode being almost exhausted.

Suddenly, with a snort of surprise or alarm, his horses stopped and threw up their heads, their eyes starting in their sockets at something indistinct in the gloom ahead.

There is something infecting in the alarm of an animal, and Russell felt his cheeks pale as he moved slowly forward, leaving the horses standing there.

A shudder, like the first chill of an impending doom, shook the young man as he came upon a cutter overturned in the snow. He was close to it before he could make out what its was. There were no horses attached—that he saw at a glance—but the tugs, cut short off, were fastened there. The snow had blown away from one side of the sleigh, while the other was deeply imbedded. He leaped upon the runner, and hurridly pulled the buffalo robes away; a fear came upon him such as he had never before known.

At last, it seemed to him so long, though scarcely a moment—in that snowy moonlight he saw the pallid face of a woman lying motionless among her furs.

With a suppressed cry he lifted that beautiful form to his shoulder, and sat down on the cutter, bending his lips to the cold ones that could not respond to his caress. And yet she was not dead—a faint breath just sighed across his cheek.

Was it thus he had thought to greet his promised wife? He could not think—he knew nothing but that he had found Alice—and his whole being rose to the resolve that he would save her—that neither snow nor ice nor cold should take her from him. She was his, and he claimed her despite everything.

But he could not linger there; he must be moving on, though ever so slowly. He bore his burden to his own cutter, taking with him the furs that could not save her after that fearful step had begun. His horses walked on again—they need no guiding—they could find their way better than man could direct.

Anything but intense love would have despaired in that tempest of snow, with that pitiless wind freezing across the earth raising no glow on the blue white face against his own.

He roughly chafed with snow her hands and face; but he soon saw that severer measures must be tried; that the lethargy was too deep. She dimly felt the fierce friction, for she moaned and seemed to shrink from it—a wordless request to be let alone.

Russell had forgotten the cold for himself; the snow swept by him unheeded. Again he lifted her in his arms and stepped out into the snow, letting her stand beside him, then trying to make her fight her way on, knowing that if she could once be roused she was saved.

At first she fell down helplessly, sank inanimately with no wish to stir. But in a moment his ceasless efforts had some effect, and he could compel her to use her muscles slightly, though her head drooped in an unknowing stuper.

Russell felt that he had never suffered before. He thought the pain and sorrows of all his life were crowded into that one night. By slow degrees—almost hopelessly slow—conciousness and horrible suffering returned.

His face was pale and sick, as he knew the agonies she endured. But pain was the signal of life, and not now would he despair.

At last she looked at him with recognizing eyes, and when everything else had failed, love reached the fountain of crimson, and sent a wave of its red to her face.

Weak, suffering, she reclined upon his arm, unable to move or to speak. Could he keep the life he had saved through a much longer journey?

When he left the city, there were a few houses scattered up the roadside for two or three miles. The dim glimmer of their lights he had seen; but since then he had noticed nothing—it was a waste through which he was riding, with no lamp of hope held out to him. And the delicate girl, but half resuscitated, he thought—oh, how many miles before safety?

An half hour passed, and through Russell's brave soul had already darted the first doubt. Human endurance could not last forever, and it was almost more than he could do to preserve the feeble life he had recalled. In another half hour ice and cold might conquer him. He would die with her; he could not live when that dear face was beneath the sod.

A quarter of a mile further on, and he saw through the storm a dark object by the roadside. It was a building of some kind, and it could shelter them. He turned his horses' heads that way, and ploughed through the snow to the door. There was no door. It was a dismantled log hut, with its door gone, and its only little window broke out, But it was better than the fury without, and in another five minutes Alice was sheltered from the wind. With painful and patient fumbling he succeeded in fastening the buffalo skin in front of the doorway, thus forming an insufficient barrier. Then he drew from his pocket his cigar-case and matches, and lighting one of the latter, looked eargerly around the room in the flickering light. That glance told him that there was an immense fire-place at one side of the hut, and a divine light of joy streamed into his soul at the sight.

As his horses had dragged the cutter to the house, the runner had grated over the top rail of a fence, and the unseen post had nearly upset the light cutter.

The white-fingered, fair-faced Englishman worked with a power that was more like fury, and when at last a ruddy blaze flew up the proud chimny, tears of joy actually started from his eyes.

Exhausted, happy, he knelt at the feet of Alice, and hid his face in her hands. With that reviving warmth, came a little of strength to her weary soul. She leaned forward, a smile upon her lips, and her eyes, and murmured:

"It was heaven itself who sent you here, Robert."

Two hours later, a gray dawn was struggling through the clouds; a broad strip of blue encircled the west; the wind moaned in lower tones. The old hut was golden with the woodfire—it threw its radience over the two horses that had been led in, and stood wild and grateful in a corner, their eyes starting at the fire.

Renovated, though weak, with a happiness beyond words, warm in heart, Alice Malcolm greeted her wedding-day. She had told her story to Robert—the story of her desertion in the snow. As the storm had come on more furiousiy, her driver, whom she believed trustworthy, announced his intention of returning. She had discovered that he was in a semi-intoxicated state, but she refused to return, and he would not go a step farther, and had cut the traces, and mounting one of the horses left her to her fate.

She did not know, when she spoke, that some distance back, within a few miles of the city, he lay frozen to death, the eddying snow drifting over his body. He had found a fate which his mistress had escaped.

Backward, through a vista of happy years, looked Russell and his wife to that night of horror in Canada, when peril revealed to them the full depth of their devotion—the infinitude of their love.

Miscellaneous.

Food for the Reflective—Original and Selected.

NO. XIII.

BY F. S. PROCTOR.

The phrase, "the principle of utility or, the greatest good to the greatest number," was first noticed by David Hume, in his "Enquiry Concerning the Principles of Morals," published about 1742. In that work it is discussed as the name of a principle which might be made the foundation of a system of morals. Hume says: "I am apt to suspect that reason and sentiment concur in almost all moral determinations and conclusions. The final sentence, which pronounces characters and actions amiable or odious, probably depends on some internal sense or feeling, which nature has made universal in all the species."

Macauley, in his essays, has, in his remarks on Bertham, wholly demolished the theory of "the greatest good to the greatest number." He has proved that it is impossible to know what one thing is the greatest good.

J. Stewart Mill, our latest authority, asserts that "Utility must be the ultimate appeal in morals."

Many wise men have tried to reform the world. It has been a most difficult business. Men are stubborn and refuse to be enlightened. But may it not be said that in many cases it is the blind leading the blind, and often it is the same exploded plans and theories that have been tried and failed, over and over again. Let us glance at them, by name only, as our limits do not allow us to enter into details.

Examine the social system of Charondas and Socrates, and Plato, the experiments of the Pythagorians, the Essenes in Judea and the early Christian Communists. The history of Muncer and his Anabaptists, their continuators, the Moravians, and the Jesuits of Paraguay. Study the doctrines of St. Basil and St. Gregory, of Ambrose, St. Augustine and St. Clement. Analyze the Utopias of More and Bacon, of Mably, Morelly, Companella, the co-operative schemes of Beller, Spence, Harrington and Morgan; the communistic writings of Fleury, Fargnet, Brunard, Besplas, Chamousset, and Plombanis, Rousseau, Leroux, Proudhon and Louis Blanc; in all these systems you find the same fatal error. They substitute their own narrow personal views for the boundless aspirations of humanity.

We almost forgot to mention Robert Dale Owen. His system, like that of Louis Blanc, involves a community of goods and equality of ranks; conditions which human nature has not, as yet, consented to. St. Simon, like Proudon, compelled each to give his fortune into the common stock, and then to follow such functions as they in their wisdom saw fit to give him.

I beg pardon of the Shaking Quakers of New York, for not including them. As they do not marry, it is not possible that they can ever spread. The Essenes, according to Josephus, were a sect of communists in Judea. They existed before Christ. There was also a sect called Therapeutæ. They have been supposed to be Buddist Missionaries from India. The elements of the Essenes appear to have been at first engrafted on christianity, but in its succeeding development, to have been dropped entirely, as appears from the remarks of Christ to the young man who was wealthy and wished to join him. Christ told him to give all his property to the poor and then he would receive him. Christians at the present day have wholly discarded this.

We draw one general deduction from all this, that the French have the most writers on this subject. That all society is in a very bad condition, and that it stands in need of reconstruction, and the coming man who can do it will——be a great man."

The accounts that have been handed down to us of the ancient scepters are very short, a single line transmitted by Laertius, which may be translated: "Causation they take away, thus, a cause is so only in relation to an effect. What is relative is only conceived but does not exist. Therefore, cause is a mere conception." This bears a great resemblance to the reasoning of Hume on the same subject. Reasoning from effects to causes is a series of never-ending links of a chain. Thus an effect implies a cause, this cause then becomes an effect, and this again going backward implies a cause again; so on eternally. Homer had a glimpse of this in his doctrine of necessity, when he makes it the—

——"golden everlasting chain,
Whose strong embrace holds heaven, earth and main."

Algazil, a professor of Bagdad, who lived in the 12th century, was the first who attempted to prove the necessity of belief in a Divine revelation by demonstrating that natural reason leads to universal scepticism. His work, entitled, "Destruction of the Philosopher," is known to us only by the answer of Averroes, called, "Destruction of Destruction." He denied a necessary connection between cause and effect; for of two separate things, the affirmation of the existence of one does not necessarily contain the affirmation of the existence of the other, and the same may be said of denial. This argument against the Arabian Philosopher, who from the necessary connection of causes and effects reasoned against the possibility of miracles, is in fact anticipating the doctrine of Hume. The same attempt was made by the learned Huet, Bishop of Avrances, in his Questiones Alnetanel, Caen, 1690, and in in his work on the weakness of the human mind, 1728. The attempts of Huet has lately been renewed by the Abbe Lamenais, in his lecture of religious indifference, the Abbe contends that *authority is the sole ground of belief*—that is the Catholic Church.

In fact the only basis or foundation of all belief must, in the nature of things, be either our reason or authority; our reason from within us, or authority without us In the first case we assume the responsibility of our beliefs; in the second it rests with the authority outside us and we assume no responsibility. Now if following our reason as the guide we become sceptics, by following authority, or rather the church, we give up the right of private judgment, and thus establish a spiritual despotism. In fine one road leads to anarchy, the other to despotism. The reader can take which he chooses.

Dr. Livingstone.

Since Sir John Franklin tempted fate and lost his life in the search after the Northwest Passage, there has been no explorer in whose adventures, dangers and successes the world has felt so deep an interest as those of Dr. Livingstone. Perhaps, if we were to compare the two men, exact justice, as well as the promptings of our sympathies, would give the praise of superior merit to Livingstone. Sir John Franklin pursued his researches supported by all the power and appliances that the British Government could give. He had an organized and disciplined force, officers of character and distinction to aid him in his labors, ships especially constructed to meet the dangers of the icebound seas into which he desired to penetrate, and was prepared by these precautions to overcome all the perils of his adventure against which human power could provide. His was an organized, companionable expedition, robbed of half its terrors by the number associated in it, whose dangers were to be met and shared in common, and thus made at least less terrible. Dr. Livingstone had none of these aids to make the perils he had to confront less bare and appalling. When the means had been provided for his expedition, all that could be done had been done. Beyond that he stood alone, relying only on his own manhood and discretion for his individual safety and the success of his explorations. With no European to consult with in his difficulties or share his dangers, with no guides or protectors but a small escort of natives, he plunged boldly into the wilds of the African Continent.

It was this spectacle of a man, in generous devotion to a noble purpose, cutting himself off from all aid, and almost all hope, so literally and completely taking his life in his hand and pledging it as the garantee of his earnestness, that has givin Dr. Livingston a deep hold on the sympathies of the world. When in 1866 the story of his death was brought back by the lying and cowardly Johanna men who had deserted him, there was throughout the civilized world a deep and earnest expression of regret. The scholarship and science of all nations claimed brotherhood with the lost explorer and the right to mourn his supposed death. So deep and earnest was the general sympathy, that for a time it clouded the perceptions of men as to the probabilities of the story. Then came inquiry as to the truth of the tale brought back by the deserters. Improbabilities were found that prompted doubts, and an expedition was sent out that established the fact that Livingston had not perished at the time and in the manner reported. He was found to have penetrated beyond the region in which the tragedy was located, and to be still pursuing his explorations at the date when all the world was lamenting his massacre. After this came two years of mingled doubt and hope. Stories that had passed through a score of different channels ere they reached the coast, contradictory and fragmentary, yet agreeing in one thing, that a white man, supposed to be Livingstone, was still alive and well, and pursuing his way far into the interior, were the only support of the hopes of his friends. In May last it was asserted that he was at Zanzibar in the previous January, having turned his face homeward. The positive denial of this story that was shortly afterward established by the reception of news from Zanzibar to March last, at which time Dr. Livingstone had not been heard from, threw doubt on all previous reports. As time went by without definite tidings, expectation languished, and the general belief began to accept the death

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN. : : : : : : Editor.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Dec. 9, 1869.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A CAUSE FOR DEMOCRATIC COMPLAINT.

There is evidently a conspiracy at Washington against the Democracy. Secretary Boutwell will persist in showing large reductions in the public debt. And he has been doing this regularly since the inauguration of President Grant. We submit that this is unkind to the Democracy. The "nigger" being no longer available, they were relying on the great debt and the necessity for increased taxation for their future capital. By all the rules of their logic the debt should be rapidly increasing. But, unfortunately for them, the President has so improved the collection of revenue and so decreased current expenses, that everything goes wrong; the vast debt created by Democratic Rebellion, and fostered as far as possible by Democratic knavery, is rapidly diminishing. If things are to go on in this way, what on earth will the Democracy find to howl about?

THE PROPER WAY TO PAY A DEBT.

Lower and lower, day by day, sinks the premium of gold. The supply is in excess of the demand, and speculation has been beaten out of the market. For this gold there is no foreign demand; our exports, if of material products, supply already all the needful foreign exchange, and, when the new crop of cotton begins to go forward, the supply will be so largely in excess of the current demands to meet maturing debts on importations, that it will take gold from Europe to meet the balance in our favor. In January, the Treasury will also pay out $25,000,000 in gold interest. During the winter and spring, we shall find that the South has made a cotton crop of 3,000,000 bales, and every bale worth at least $100. Nearly one half of this cotton will go abroad, netting us nearly, if not quite $150,000,000. Instead of the bullion current setting against us, it promises to be steadily and strongly in our favor.

Resumption may be deferred for a while longer, but it is clear that the day of high gold-premium has gone by. Our paper "promises to pay" are appreciating in value, day by day, and will be soon made worth their face, not through any *coup de finance*, but simply because, day by day, we are gaining in our ability to pay our debts, as we have promised, out of the swelling resources of our material wealth. Nations, like individuals, are made solvent by their earnings and their savings. We are now learning that lesson with the most gratifying success.

THE NEW INDIAN POLICY.

The policy of peace, kindness and good faith inaugurated by President GRANT towards the Indians, if allowed to be fairly tested, will, we have no doubt, eventually win the Indians away from hostilities, and gradually draw them into the paths of civilization and improvement. While "Quaker guns" may not be much in time of war—although they did suffice to "fright the souls of timid adversaries."—we believe that Quaker agents, Quaker policy, and Quaker honesty and kindness will prove more potent in establishing peace and civilization among our red brethren than regiments of cavalry and infantry.

Indian wars, which have brought about the butchery of so many men, women and children, have also been very expensive and exhaustive to the Government, and if Gen. GRANT shall succeed in his general policy of pacification, of which there is now every prospect, it will be a grand triumph, and of itself will be sufficient to immortalize his administration.

STILL HARPING.

Judging from some of our Northern Democratic exchanges we infer that one wing of the Northern Democracy do not yet despair of the "lost cause." By its course of action it is clear that it has learned nothing—has made no advance in the path of progress since Sumter was fired upon. It has yet to learn that the rebellion is over; that Slavery is no more; that the negro is to be a voter while the Republic lasts, and that Reconstruction is past criticism of political platforms. They are still harping upon issues settled and passed.

MISSISSIPPI:—There appears to be no doubt that the Radicals have beaten the "Conservatives" in Mississippi by a large majority, electing Gov. ALCORN over judge DENT. The Radicals have also a majority in the Legislature.

CONGRESS:—Congress assembled on Monday. The Presidents Message was read. It is an important one and will be laid before our readers in full next week.

New Books, Periodicals, etc.

THE MINISTER'S WIFE.—By Mrs. OLIPHANT, Author of "Agnes," "Brownlows," "The Life of Edward Irving," "Miss Majorbanks," "The Perpetual Curate," "Chronicles of Carlingford," "The Athelings," "Madonna Mary," Days of my Life," &c. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1869.

We admire the writings of Mrs. OLIPHANT. They are fresh and vigorous. Her sketches of character are clever and well done. Her power of language is strong, and she uses it clearly and definitely.

THE DAVENPORT BROTHERS, the world-renowned Spiritual Mediums, their Biography and Travels in Europe and America. Boston: William White & Co., 158 Washington street. New York: 119 Nassau street.

This is a remarkable book, printed in good style, and full of the marvelous. It is a revelation of wonders, claiming to be a truthful history of the manifestations of invisible spirit power upon and through the young Davenports. Whether true or false; whether a stupendous humbug or a reliable history of actual phenomenon, we are not prepared to say; but one cannot read the volume without being impressed that there is "something in it." And if it *be* true how it must unsettle many of the fossilized notions of the age.

Correspondence.

Edenton—Past and Present—No. 2.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

Edenton, being a town of about two thousand inhabitants, may be considered to be well supplied with churches, there being five others besides the Episcopal.

The Baptist church, situated on Mosely street, was built about the year 1819. It is a very good style of architecture, and will seat comfortably nearly six hundred people. Quite a large congregation now worships at this church, and no doubt the Baptist denomination is the most numerous of any in this county. The Choir is excellent, and is composed of the ladies and gentlemen of the church. A Cemetery surrounds the church, where many of its oldest and best members "now rest from their labors."

The new Methodist church stands on Eden Alley, in a convenient and central part of the town. It was erected in 1857, and is a very neat and handsome building. This church is furnished neatly, and the seats are all arranged in a modern style. The bell of the church was taken possession of by the Confederate authorities for the purpose of making brass guns. The Howitzers made from the bells of the Methodist and Episcopal churches were used during the war by the Confederates in a battery stationed at Wilmington, N. C. The ladies of the Methodist denomination are now endeavoring to raise sufficient funds to purchase another bell for their church.

The Roman Catholic church is situated on Broad street, having been erected in 1859 "by the zeal and energy of the Rev. Father Crogan." It is built of brick, and is of modern style of architecture. It contains a basement, lecture-room, and convenient apartments for the Priest. The tower of the church has not as yet been completed. The grounds surrounding the building are very tastefully decorated with rose-bushes and evergreens.

The old Methodist church is situated on the corner of Church and Oakum streets. It is at present occupied exclusively by the colored people, and is kept in good repair, having been recently shingled and painted. It was built A. D. 1808.

The "colored Baptists" have recently erected a new church building in the vicinity of the old Brick-yard. It is a very neat edifice and will seat comfortably three or four hundred persons.

Besides the churches, there are five Public Buildings in Edenton, viz: the Court House, County Jail, Town Hall, Academy and Public School House.

The Court House is one of the oldest public buildings in this State. In the year 1722 it was enacted by "his Excellency the Palatine" and the rest of the true and absolute Lords Proprietors of the Province of Carolina, "by and with the advice and consent of the rest of the members of this present General Assembly now met at Edenton, at Queen Anne's Creek," that the Justices of the Peace are hereby required to purchase One Acre of Land for erecting Court Houses in every precinct of this Government. The sum of Five shillings per poll per annum was required to be paid into the Treasury of each Precinct for the purpose of building a Court House. Previous to the making of this law the "Precinct Courts" had been kept and held at private houses, to the great annoyance and inconvenience of the Magistrates and the people. The Court House at Edenton was built previous to the year 1750. The court records in the Clerk's Office date back to a very early period in our history. The Court House is a brick building, and is considered a *good style* of architecture. It contains a spacious Court Room, and convenient offices. On the old Court Dockets may be seen the names of lawyers, who in their day were distinguished for their great learning and professional talent. Some of these filled high places in the State and National Governments. The Lawyers of the olden time were ardent workers, and the old Court House in Edenton has resounded with the impressive and persuasive eloquence of many of North Carolina's best and noblest sons. Few remain as representatives of the honorable and cherished past; yet, with pride and pleasure, we may point to the lawyers of the present day, as men who will not fail to leave bright and noble records behind them.

The old Academy occupies a conspicuous place among the public buildings of Edenton, being situated not far from the centre of the town between Queen and Church streets, and having a large playground surrounding it. Within the walls of the old Edenton Academy how many secret aspirations after fame have been enkindled! When we pass by the old playground, we recall the joys and sorrows, the friends and follies of life's bright, sunny season. The old poplar trees that once adorned the yard have all disappeared and elms have been set out to supply their places. The Academy has an honorable history. It has furnished the means of education to thousands of Edenton's boys and girls. It was first opened for the reception of students on the 12th day of January, 1801. Mr. Charles Short and Mr. John Metcalf were the first teachers employed. Dr. Freeman succeeded them, and resigned sometime during the year 1811. The Rev. Mr. Hatch, of Baltimore, Md., then assumed the duties of Instructor in the Academy, and in 1818 Mr. Simeon Nye was called to take charge of the school. At this period the Academy was in a very flourishing condition, having on its rolls more than one hundred students.

Among the names of those who occupied places in the Board of Trustees of the Edenton Academy we find Samuel Johnston, Esq., Josiah Collins, Sr., Elisha Norfleet, James Iredell, Matthias E. Sawyer, John Little, Samuel Treadwell, Wm. A. Littlejohn and Joseph B. Skinner. These gentlemen were Trustees in the year 1810; at this time "the rules and regulations" for the government of the Academy were *excellent*. The general branches of learning taught were Spelling, Reading, Writing, Elocution, Arithmetic, Geography, with the use of the Globes, Rhetoric Logic, Mathematics, to include Surveying and Navigation, English Grammar, the Latin, Greek and French languages. An Examination was held *quarterly* and an Exhibition and Examination *annually* were given before the Board of Trustees and the patrons of the Academy. We find also that in the year 1839 and for many years thereafter the Academy flourished, and was largely patronized by the citizens of the surrounding counties. Students were entered at the Academy from Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden, Washington, Bertie and Hertford counties. Dr. James Norcum was President of the Board of Trustees, which was composed of citizens of Edenton, as follows, viz: Rev. S. I. Johnston, Dr. Wm. C. Warren, John Cox, Duncan McDonald, Augustus Moore, Malachi Haughton, and John W. Littlejohn.

At present there is a good school at the Academy under the superintendence of Rev. Mr. Bailey, with Professor Harrison as Teacher. There are about forty pupils in attendance. The Academy could be as well sustained now, as it has been in days gone by, if our citizens would take an earnest and personal interest in promoting and increasing its prosperity. To the everlasting honor of "our citizens of the olden time" be it remembered, that they *gave* us the Academy! Concentrated and persevering efforts of "our citizens of to-day" may do a great deal *towards the improvement and welfare* of this Institution.

CHOWANOKE.

The Present and Future of Elizabeth City and the Country Surrounding.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

Nil desperandum! The first stream of heaven's light that passed over our land after the terrible night of war had gone, brought into view a waste of ruins. Where had been scenes of beauty, were only desolation and decay. Those who had been the light and life of homes were no more to be seen—the hurricane had borne them off! and thousands were buried in the ruins of their own sweet homes. Those who were left could only moan on account of their misfortunes, and, for a brief space, our entire lack of energy was everywhere observable. But in the beautiful light of day men again began to take heart, for again the flowers bloomed around them, and again luscious fruits and golden grain covered the land which had been cleared from the wreck made by the storm; and bleeding hearts were soothed again by the sweet strains of hope—Nil desperandum!

Prejudice discarded, we may consider fairly the changes that a great revolution has produced, and is producing, and we may advance in the line that plain reason directs us to pursue.

We know from a thousand evidences that our sunny South is a glorious land; more especially are we enabled to realize this now, for, although but four years have passed since the termination of the war, the great South has risen like a Phœnix from the ruins, and it does not require a prophet to foretell that in a few years the Southern part of the United States will be admitted to be the most highly favored spot on earth.

But four years have passed since the war ended, and yet, the fourth year shows a crop of Two Million, Six Hundred Thousand bales of cotton, worth net, One Hundred and Twenty Millions of Dollars! besides which, immense quantities of corn, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, fruits and tobacco have been produced; Southern cities are being rebuilt—many of them, in population, business transactions, and elegance of building far surpassing what they were before the war. These are some of the evidences—these tell of a great country.

Is it not a fault of ours that we are disposed to turn our eyes away, and to refuse to see the great advantages of this country?

Let us come directly home and take a glance at our little county of Pasquotank and Elizabeth City. There are probably not more than 5,000 acres of land in a condition to cultivate at present in this county, and yet 500,000 bushels of corn have been raised in the county this year, besides large quantities of other grain, and potatoes, and cotton, and fruits of different kinds. There are at least 100,000 acres of timbered land in the county—upon this land are some of the most valuable kinds of timber—pine, oak, cypress, juniper, ash, hickory, gum &c. There is not a farmer in the county who has to haul his grain more than four miles; for navigable creeks and rivers run in every direction through the land.

To give this county its due, we must have these three things in view—1st, the natural richness and productiveness of the lands, 2nd, their susceptibility of being brought into a high state of cultivation, and 3d, the great convenience of getting the products into the markets. But we have great need of two things here—*capital* and *energy*.

In 1855 Elizabeth City had a population of about 3,500. When we look back at that period of its greatest prosperity we are apt to say and really to think that its growth and advance at that time were attributable to other than the true cause. It is argued by some that the cause was the great number of residents engaged in the canal trade, but that is a mistake because those men and their families lived here before and after that time. Let us give the credit where it is due. William W. Griffin, Esq., brought the whole thing about. An enterprising and liberal man, he built houses that were an ornament to the place, he built vessels that traded as well with coast cities as with foreign countries, and he assisted and encouraged others to do the same, which others, imitating his good example, did do. There is told the secret. Unfortunately nearly all these buildings and vessels were destroyed during the war, when fortunes were swept away as rapidly as the clouds pass along. Then the spirit of enterprise, of necessity, died also.

Our town since its commencement has had three brief periods of prosperity, first in the time of the men who planned its streets, and numbered its lots, and gave names to its streets and lanes, and laid the foundations of its wharves, and had around their stores great piles of staves and shingles, and who built vessels and sent their lumber to distant markets, and brought back home cargoes of salt, and molasses and sugar. In the old days of Anthony Butler, Charles and Francis Grice and Alpheus Fobes, Esqrs., and others. Second—from 1825 to 1833, when Aaron Albertson was cutting canals and building up highways for the public through the Dismal Swamp—thus opening channels of trade for the town as well as bringing into cultivation thousands of acres of good land. When Asa Rogerson was building up large brick houses—hotels and stores and residences and when H. N. Williams and Barney Tisdale and John Williams and I. and O. Fearing were constantly sending out their fleets to trade "at the Islands of the sea." The third period of prosperity was that above mentioned, when W. W. Griffin, Esq., came forward and did more for advancing the interest of the town than any other man had *ever* done.

Public spirited and energetic men then are what we need, and capital is needed with them.

Evidently skies are brightening for us again. Good crops, increase in the price of real estate, gradual increase of population in both town and county, schools opening in all the country around, improved farm machinery and implements being introduced, fertilizers bought and used in greater quantities, lands being better drained, fences put in better condition, hedgerows and swamps cleared off, large farms being divided into smaller ones, and, in town, stores being fitted up and warehouses filled with grain and cotton, mills busily grinding and sawing and new ones going up, new streets added to the town, fences and houses being repaired and built, new stores opened, a good newspaper established, vessels building at the ship yards, shingles being piled on the wharf by the million, bales of cotton piled at the steamers' depot, &c., &c. Surely something is being done in the line of advancement, and may we not hope that another period of prosperity for us is dawning?

I will state in the next week's paper what I believe to be the reason of these better signs of times.

PETREL.

From the State Capital.

On the 1st in the Senate the bill to authorize the Commissioners of Perquimans county to issue bonds was passed; also the bill to require Clerks and Treasurers of townships to give bonds.

The House resolution asking the Representatives and Senators in Congress to use their influence for the total abatement of North Carolina's quota of the United States direct tax on real estate was passed after being amended by requesting that the tax paid by certain counties be refunded.

In the House, Mr. Sikes presented petitions from citizens of Pasquotank county.

Mr. Graham offered a joint resolution providing for the insane. It increases the Board of Public Charities to ascertain and report by the first of January next, or earlier, at what rate three stone buildings, capable of accommodating 100 patients each, could be procured at—one of the buildings to be located in the East, one in the center, and one in the West. Adopted. Various resolutions were introduced and referred.

In the Senate, on the 2d, Mr. Winstead moved that the Senator from Northampton be allowed to withdraw his resignation tendered on Tuesday last. The motion was agreed to.

A message was received from the House of Representatives transmitting a bill which passed that body authorizing the Petersburg Railroad Company to run a road from any point on its present line not crossing two miles north of its depot at Garysburg on to Weldon, and for other purposes.

Mr. Respass moved a suspension of the rules in order to put the bill on its passage. Agreed to. The bill passed its several readings.

Several resolutions were offered and referred.

Mr. Ames, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported in favor of the bill to authorize the Petersburg Railroad Company to run a road from Garysburg to Weldon.

Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Hinnant, from the Enrolment Committee, reported the following resolutions correctly enrolled, viz:

Resolution requesting from the Secretary of State the amount of stationery used since the new Constitution went into effect, &c.;

Resolution in relation to the late Jonathan Worth;

Resolution in reference to the special tax on brandy and tobacco; and

Resolution requesting the Public Treasurer to furnish the amount of bonds issued to the various Railroad Companies in the State.

In the Senate, on the 30th, Mr. Lassiter, for the Committee to whom was referred the several memorials respecting the State credit, having the same under consideration, reported a series of joint resolutions, as follows:

Whereas, Rumors exist which are calculated and intended to imperil the good name and honor of North Carolina. The General Assembly deems it appropriate to declare solemnly.

I. That the public debt legally and honorably contracted before and since the war is regarded as inviolable and shall never be questioned.

II. That aside from any consideration and common honesty, we deem the repudiation of any part of this debt would be the most fatal calamity in every view which could befall the State, it would prostrate at a blow public and private credit, it would utterly ruin public and private industry, it would irretrievably debase the public and private conscience.

III. That the present indebtedness of the State by the legislative policy of all parties, who have heretofore had control of the State Government, the policy inspired and dictated we believe by an honest and patrictic desire to develop our large resources which are amply adequate to redeem all our pecuniary obligations and ultimately render North Carolina as rich in material wealth as she has hitherto been in good faith.

IV. That priority gives to what are known as special tax bonds, arises from a constitutional requirement which we could not avoid in creating that part of the debt, but we declare once more in the most solemn manner our purpose to hold equally valid and sacred all our securities whether known as old, or new, or special tax.

V. That the General Assembly itself to secure economy in the public expeditures, more rigorous accountability of public officers, a faithful application of all public money, and a restoration as speedily as our circumstances will allow of our public credit.

These resolutions were adopted by a vote of 29 ayes to 8 nays.

A communication from J. B. Eaves, tendering his resignation as Senator from the 38th district, was read and accepted.

In the House the time was occupied in motions, resolutions, &c. Nothing of general interest.

On the 3d the time of the Senate was mostly taken up with the reports of Committees and discussions.

In the House among the bills introduced, was one by Mr. Sikes protecting the rights of citizens traveling in public conveyances.

The joint resolution concerning property destroyed by the Union army was read. [Provides to request our Representatives, and instruct our Senators in Congress to urge the payment of claims to loyal citizens occasioned by the destruction of property taken by the National army, and to further request that a Commission be appointed to sit in North Carolina to take testimony, and allow claims, &c.] After a lengthy discussion they were adopted.

On the 4th there was but little of public interest in the Senate.

In the House, Mr. Seymour, under a suspension of the rules called up a bill to authorize committees of investigation to enforce the attendance of witnesses, which was adopted.

The bill to incorporate the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad Company passed its second reading.

The bill was placed on its third reading.

Mr. Stevens moved to strike out the words "or elsewhere." He was opposed to giving any corporation such unbounded liberty.

Mr. Sykes opposed the amendment. The corporation was a private one, and did not ask any appropriation. He hoped the House would not agree to the amendment.

The amendment was rejected, and the bill passed its third reading.

On the 29th, in the Senate, a memorial was presented by Mr. P. A. Krise, banker, Lynchburg, Va., in regard to the financial condition of the State, the depreciation of our bonds, the interest felt by Virginians in the condition of our State generally, praying the General Assembly to act firmly in holding up the credit of the State, and to condemn all aims towards repudiation. Which on motion of Mr. Lassiter was referred to a special committee of three, who shall be instructed to draft a suitable set of resolutions sustaining and vindicating the credit and character of our State securities.

A resolution was adopted "that both houses of the General Assembly shall adjourn on Monday, the 20th of December, 1869, to meet in January, 1870, provided no member shall receive per diem and milage for the same.

Mr. Burns' resolution concerning the removal of political disabilities from certain citizens in North Carolina, was then read. Mr. Etheridge offered a substitute entitled a joint resolution requesting our representatives in Congress to urge the passage of a general amnesty, which was adopted.

In the House, a resolution was offered by Mr. Moore requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their influence to urge the payment of claims to loyal citizens, occasioned by the destruction of property taken by the National army, and appoint a commission for that purpose. Various other resolutions were offered, and a message from the Senate was received, transmitting a substitute for House bill to request a removal of political disabilities from certain citizens of the State, the substitute being entitled "a resolution asking our representatives in Congress to urge the passage of a general amnesty act," which was concurred in.

From Washington.

Acting Commissioner Douglas, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, decides that although the act providing that patents should be issued to purchasers of real estate at direct tax sale, section 6 of the act of February 15th, 1867, provides that certificates of sale shall be received in all courts and places as evidence of the regularity and validity of said sale, and of the title of purchaser. All applications for a return of purchase money when the property purchased at such sales has been redeemed, shall be made to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A counterfeit coupon of the one hundred dollar five-twenty bond, first series loan of 1862, has been detected at the Treasury Department at Washington by one of the Treasurer's clerks. This coupon was redeemed by the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, and is a well executed counterfeit, calculated to deceive an expert. It bears a very favorable comparison with the genuine, and it is only by the closest scrutiny that it can be detected. It is the opinion of the experts at the Department that the counterfeit was made in Germany.

The Postoffice Department having been informed that lawless bands of men have in some instances violated the postal laws in Kentucky, and compelled Postmasters to deliver up letters belonging to other parties, Postmaster General Creswell has taken a summary way of putting a stop to such depredations by giving notice to Postmasters where the outrages have been committed, that if they are repeated the offices will be closed, and the people who tolerate such outrages will be subjected to the inconvenience of being without mail service.

Thomas. J. Talbot, of Maine, has been appointed Assistant Attorney General, vice Dickey, resigned.

R. H. T. Leopold has been detailed from Secretary Boutwell's office as special agent to enquire into the banking interests of the South.

The President has appointed John Parsons, of Ohio, Consul to St. Jayo de Cuba.

James W. Marshall, of New Jersey, succeeds Mr. Earle as First Assistant Postmaster General.

Admiral Rowan, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, reports the "Idaho" dismasted by a typhoon. She will lay up at Yokohoma as a store-ship.

The decrease in the debt during the month of November was $7,500,000; coin in treasury, $106,000,000; currency, $12,000,000.

Mr. Millett, supervising architect of the Treasury, urges the sale of the custom-houses at Charleston, S. C., and Plymouth, N. C. The former Mr. Millett characterizes as a ruin and a nuisance.

Senate—On the 6th, Mr. Morton introduced a bill to reconstruct Georgia.

The credentials which the Virginia Senators presented were laid on the table.

Mr. Cameron presented a petition for the recognition of Cuba, and spoke strongly in favor of it.

Mr. Drake's bill, restoring the Federal courts, was presented.

House—Mr. Buckley and Mr. Bull, of Alabama; Mr. Cox, of New York, were admitted to-day. Mr. Sherwood and Mr. Dock, from Alabama, approached the bar, but were objected to.

The House took a recess to half-past one o'clock.

It is reiterated, upon the very best authority, that the circuit judgeship of 5th district has never been officially tendered to Mr. Demant. He has, therefore, never declined the position.

A vigorous fight is pending over private claims. The contestants are holding that a repudiation of the whole of these will give a cue to repudiation.

Ex-Senator Wade and Senators Cameron and Conkling have written letters in favor of free Cuba.

Foreign News.

British Columbia not to be behind in agricultural products, mentions as an ordinary acheivement, peas weighing a pound and three quarters apice.

The Cuban Junta have published the new Constitution for the Republic of Cuba. It protects the freedom of religion, the press, public meetings, education and the inalienable rights of the people.

Scotland had a frightful snow storm the other day, in which Queen Victoria's mail gig was upset several times before it reached Balmoral Castle. The driver lost his hat and the road, and in this plight led his horse some distance through the blinding sleet.

Gladstone is going to create ten new peers.

A woman's labor Congress is being held in Berlin.

The Emperor of China is the real managing editor of the Pekin Gazette.

A Fenian candidate will probably be nominated for the British Parliament from Mallow.

The Chinese embassy, headed by Minister Burlingame, was received, Dec. 3rd, by the King and Queen at the Royal Palace, with the most imposing ceremonies.

Mr. Burlingame presented an address, and was received with marked attention by Count von Bismarck, who declared the warm friendship of Prussia and North-Germany with the United States, and pledged the hearty co-operation of Prussia with the embassy in its movements. The reception was a grand affair.

The *Times*, in discussing the Irish question, says: "We must declare reform in the land laws in the next session of parliament, but, in the meantime, the authority of the law must be maintained and infractions thereof punished."

It is reported that the questions regarding the landing of the French cable on American soil, have been favorably adjusted.

Several Carlists conspiracies have been discovered in various parts of the country. Many arrests have been made.

Dr. Mary Walker was arrested in Kansas City last Friday by a policeman, who took her before the Recorder in spite of her torrent of angry words. The Recorder dismissed the case, and the local paper concludes its report of the incident with:

"Policeman, spare those pants,
And don't make any row;
In youth they sheltered me,
And I'll protect them now."

Summary of News.

Geo. Peabody never owned a horse or carriage.

There is scarcely any demand for gold in New York except to pay duties.

A Chicago woman now wants a divorce because her husband is a "night editor."

A New York restaurant displays a sign "Whiskey free from fusil oil."

Prince Arthur disgusts the Canadians. When he buys any thing, he pockets the change.

The *Journal of Commerce* says that good oysters are selling in the Newbern market at 40 cents per gallon.

A fire-damp at the Empire coal mine at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., exploded Dec. 2. Seven persons were hurt, some of them fatally.

A petition is being signed by a large number of citizens in Philadelphia, praying that belligerent rights be accorded Cuba.

The Pacific Hotel, to cost half a million dollars, is again projected in Chicago, and one-third of the necessary amount has been raised.

Robert Howard, colored, says the *Roanoke News*, one of the county Commissioners, died in Halifax on Friday last.

A little son of Mr. Rob't Norfleet, of Tarboro,' attending school at Oxford, accidentally shot himself on Saturday last, and is not expected to recover. So we learn from the *Tarboro'* Southerner.

The Republican Governors of the three States of Alabama, North Carolina and Arkansas have all declared in favor of the removal of the disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment.

Dr. Joseph Lawrence, of Tarboro', was knocked down by a runaway horse, a few days since and killed. Dr. L. was quite an old man, and very highly esteemed.

The friends of Bible reading in the public schools of Cincinnati are making a strong and valiant defence in the Superior Court of that city against its expulsion.

Josh Billings says: "Any business firm that hasn't got sand enough in its craw to expend a few dollars in making its business known to three or four thousand people, ought to pack up and go peddling peanuts."

Some of the citizens of Annapolis and a few of the marines attached to the fleet connected with the Naval Academy have had several conflicts during the past week. The affair is about to be investigated.

"Capt. H. Bryant of Providence, brought us last week specimens of a second crop of Apples from a tree in his orchard. The tree bloomed the second time in June or July, and the apples ripened in October."—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Here is the way live Yankees settle in the West: A man recently arrived in a town in Minnesota, bought a lot, built a house, and set up house-keeping within the space of 48 hours, and had a son and heir born to him before the first meal was eaten in the house.

By a deed just recorded in Cleveland, Ohio, Maggie Mahon conveys to John Stanton half of a certain lot of land, "in consideration of the payment by the said John Stanton of $5 and his marriage to the grantor the day immediately after this deed is made."

A writer in the *Lutheran* says: "I once heard a distinguished popular preacher discourse on the theme, 'Peculiar people.' Among other peculiarities noted, he said some people have three hands—a right hand, a left hand, and, as he expressed it, a little behind hand."

An oil spring has been discovered in Wyoming Territory, about five miles north of Aspen Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, and a well has been bored to the depth of 100 feet. Three small leaders of oil have already been struck, and the indications are very favorable for a rich vein.

Gov. Curtin presented his credentiasl to the Emperor of Russia at the winter Palace, on the 28th of October. The speeches on both sides were admirable. The Emperor was especially gratified with the terms of the address of our Minister, which was of course prepared at Washington.

The crew of a Toledo scow declared that the ghost of the murdered captain of the craft appeared during the late dangerous storm on the lake, took a hand at the pumps and saved his old vessel from foundering. The crew have deserted in terror at the thought of having been saved from death by a ghost.

An Indiana correspondent deserves a niche in the temple of Fame by the side of the "Great American Condenser." In speaking of a recent lynching, he says: "We arrived on the ground at 6 o'clock in the morning, and found Billy Stark hanging to the limb of a beech tree. At 9 o'clock we cut him down!"

A young man who had come into possession of a large property by the death of his brother, was asked how he was getting along. "Oh!" said he, "I am having a dreadful time; what with getting out letters of administration, and attending a probate court, and settling claims, I sometimes wish he hadn't died."

The Government works at Harper's Ferry were sold on Nov. 30. For the musket factory, $176,000 was received, and for the rifle factory $30,000. The sale includes the buildings, grounds, and the magnificent water-powers attached to them. The purchasers will use the buildings for manufactories.

A colored man, named Vaughn, living a few miles from Goldsboro', was shot on Tuesday night last, while endeavoring to recover a pair of oxen which a couple of colored men had just stolen off his premises. The ball entered his groin, inflicting a very painful, but, it is thought, not serious wound.—*Goldsboro' Messenger.*

Gen. N. P. Banks, of Boston, was presented to the Czar by Minister Curtin during a three weeks' stay at St. Petersburg, and was invited by the Emperor to accompany him on his personal staff, which he did in the full uniform of an American Major-General, at a review of over forty thousand of the Imperial Guards. A high compliment.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* gives a list of over seventy vessels driven ashore or lost in the last gale, and says that at least thirty other vessels were driven ashore at different points on the lakes whose names had not been received. Several lives were lost, and the lake marine never before suffered so severe a blow.

A Western newspaper having repeated the old paradox that if two letters be taken from money there will be but one left, the Vicksburg *Times* remarks: "We once knew a fellow who took money from two letters and there was none left."

"What would our wives say if they knew where we were?" said the captain of a down east schooner, when they were beating about in a thick fog, fearful of going ashore. "Humph, I shouldn't mind that," replied the mate, "if we only knew where we were ourselves."

Two English sailors who were sojourning at the Seamen's Home in Cleveland, for several days, talking and associating with each other, have, accidentally, discovered that they are brothers. For 18 years they have been wanderers, and the merest accident bringing them together, and having changed greatly, the discovery of their relationship was itself accidental.

Mr. W. H. Snyder writes us from Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Penn., wishing to know the whereabouts of his sister, Maggie Snyder. He says his mother and all the other members of the family, except himself and sister, were lost in the steamer General Dion, destroyed by fire at sea immediately after the close of the war. The latter remained in Fayetteville, and he wishes to learn something concerning her.—*Wil. Journal.*

The New York *Tribune* has the following from its Richmond correspondent:

"The subject of persons holding two offices at the same time is again under consideration by the Departments, and it is not improbable that heads of Bureaus will unite in asking Congress for the passage of the law prohibiting United States civil officers from holding official positions under State or municipal laws. It is held that the practice, which has so largely obtained lately, works great injury to the government business. The subject has been again brought up in consequence of the number of revenue officers, especially in North Carolina, who hold State positions, which divide the attention of the officer."

A Washington dispatch under Monday's date gives the subjoined action by the Supreme Court:

"Case of J. W. Lane, authorized by the Treasury to purchase cotton on the Chowan river, N. C., during the war. His cotton and vessel were seized by the Federal navy. The vessel was restored but the cotton withheld from him. He obtained a verdict for $31,000 for the cotton in the Court of claims, and from this verdict the Government appeals. The supreme Court reversed the award of the Court of claims, holding that it was not the intention of the act of Congress to authorize such a traffic as that engaged in between enemies, and that it cannot be upheld."

Albert D. Richardson, the war correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, during the rebellion, and the author of "The Field, Dungeon and Escape," "Beyond the Mississippi," and other works, was shot in the *Tribune* counting room, on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 25th, by Daniel McFarland, a lawyer of New York city. He was shot between the breast and abdomen, from which he died on Thursday night, Dec. 2. McFarland's wife was recently divorced from him, on account of his drunkenness and bad treatment, and Richardson was engaged to be married to her—hence the assassination. Richardson and Mrs. McFarland were married on the 30th, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, assisted by Rev. Henry M. Field and Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

George Bayline, of Wade-Ditcher murder notoriety, was brought to this city several days ago, by John Reid, Esq., of Weldon, for the purpose of taking a position in the Penitentiary Stockade. Mr. Reid did us the honor of a visit, while in our city, but, owing to the press of business by which we were surrounded, at the time, the fact escaped our memory. Speaking of Bayline, the Roanoke *News* says, "his career has been an eventful one, having twice escaped from jail, once shot in being recaptured, and came within less than twenty-four hours of being hung—but he will now have time to reflect of his sins at leisure, as his sentence is to remain in the penitentiary for life. He shed a few tears in bidding adieu to Halifax jail.—*Standard.*

John Brown showed altogether the superior manhood to Henry A. Wise, and after the capture, Wise upbraided the Harper's Ferrians, and said: "You would never hev taken me, sir!" "No," said Brown, "but I'd hev taken your head, Governor!" Wise shut up. He thought to be made President by this *alarum*, and Jeems Mason and Vallandigham were promptly there to saddle the matter upon the Republican party, the latter trying particularly to implicate Joshua R. Giddings. Mason is living in the District of Columbia. "Val." is nowhere particularly. What a set was round that old man's couch and gallows! —J. E. B. Stuart, Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Wilkes Booth, James Mason Jeff Thompson, Turner and Dick Ashby, Vallandigham, Lewis Washington.

"When shall we three meet again,
In thunder, lightning, or in rain?"
—*Harper's Ferry Corr. Chicago Tribune.*

The Asheville *Pioneer* is "informed by a member of the Court that Judge Henry, made an important decision on the circuit just closed, which affects the rights of minors arising under the provisions of the homestead. The point arose on the application of Lewis, administrator, to the court for leave to sell real estate to pay the debts of his intestate, Edney, deceased. It appears that the deceased died during the war, and that owing to stay laws, military orders, &c., the administrator had not yet been able to close up the estate. To his application the heirs at law responded, alleging that one of their number had not yet attained his majority, and praying to be allowed under the provisions of the Constitution to have the Homestead exemption laid off according to law. His Honor held that they were so entitled, on the broad principle that the law was enacted for the benefit of the "helpless" ones—widows and minors. We understand that in this opinion the leading members of the bar concurred."

Hon. E. A. Rollins, ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in passing through Baltimore on Saturday evening last, on his way from Washington to Philadelphia, was served at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot with a summons in a suit commenced against him by ex-Attorney General and ex-Solicitor of Internal Revenue John M. Binckley, in the Baltimore City Court (Judge Scott) for libel, defamation of character and pecuniary damages, the amount of which is fixed at the modest sum of $50,000. The ground of action is a letter written by Mr. Rollins, as Commissioner, to the President, on the 6th of March last, asking for the dismissal of Mr. Binckley from office, and in consequence of which he was removed. Considering the manner in which Mr. Binckley talked and wrote of Mr. Rollins and other prominent gentlemen when he was in office, it is surprising that such proceedings have been instituted.

Dr. Livingstone is to be knighted for having found himself after being so long lost.

VARIETY STORE.

I take this method of informing the public that I have just received at my store on Leather Hill, a new and selected stock of

BEST FAMILY GROCERIES.

Also an extensive assortment of hardware, cutlery, notions, patent medicines, &c., &c. Also a fresh lot of confectioneries, consisting in part of candies, oranges, fruits, nuts, &c., &c., all of which I propose to sell cheap for cash—my motto being small profits and quick sales.

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves. B. F. KEATON.
24-1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAM'L NORTHROP, WM. H. NORTHROP,
WM. A. CUMMING.

NORTHROP & CUMMING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And proprietors of the Wilmington Steam Planing Mills,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Special attention paid to the sale of lumber, cotton, &c., &c. Orders for lumber promptly filled.

REFERENCES: Jas. Dawson, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.; Wm. R. Utley, Esq., Broker, 11 Walnut St., N. Y.; D. R. Bradley, City; Wm. Shannon, E. City.

FRUIT TREES.

A prime lot of peach, apple, dwarf pear, cherry trees, and small fruit plants, for sale at reasonable prices, at the nursery of the subscriber in Princess Anne county, Va. Forest trees and other nursery stock supplied from reliable Northern nursery, by timely notice. For particulars address

J. W. BARNARD, Blossom Hill, P. O.,
Princess Anne Co., Va.
Dr. WM. UNDERWOOD, Elizabeth City,
13-tf Agent for I am also dealer in genuine White pigs. J. W. BARNARD.
24

NORWAY OATS,

FOR SALE.

This celebrated

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1869.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

We call attention to the following new advertisements in this issue:

R. F. Keaton avertises variety store.
Northrop & Cumming of Wilmington, N. C., purchase corn.
See Card of J. W. Barnard of Blossom Hill, Va.
H. H. Brown of Light Street, Pa., advertises Norway oats.
See the prospectus of the Toledo Blade.
The prospectus of Godey's Lady's Book is published.
Thos. Hollowell, Esq., advertises sale of real estate.
Wm. Steger advertises his Bakery and Confectionery.

Local and Personal.

☞ Call in and examine the new goods at Keaton's "Variety Store." See his Card.

☞ There were some ten persons immersed, on Monday last, at the River near Capt. HUNTER'S ship yard.

☞ The weather continues delightful, reminding us of the milder Autumn months in the North.

☞ There is already being a demand for houses. Things are fast looking up in Elizabeth City.

☞ Mr. SIKES has introduced a bill to incorporate the "Mechanics' Savings, Loan and Building Association," at this place.

☞ We call special attention to the advertisement of Mr. STEGER, our enterprising Baker and Confectioner. Success to him.

☞ JOHN RUSSEL and family, from Clearfield, Pa., arrived on Saturday. They purpose making Elizabeth City their future home. And still they come.

☞ We regret to learn of the death of Dr. WM. C. ROBERTS, of Edenton. He was in his 31st year of age. He was much respected by all who knew him.

☞ The carpenters at work on the large Saw Mill of the Land and Lumber Company, expect to be ready to raise the building this week.

☞ Our devil on being "interviewed" as to his opinion of the principal occupation of the "girl of the period," replied, to sit at her window and watch for the "coming man."

☞ We saw a sample of the "Norway Oats," advertised this week, at the Bloomsburg Pa. Fair during our recent visit North. It is a superior variety. Let our farmers try it.

☞ We call attention to the card of NORTHROP & CUMMING, Commission Merchants, of Wilmington. They write us that they "want more corn." Let them have it.

☞ The article on our fourth page, "What the Agricultural Department is Doing," is well worth reading. It will give our readers some clearer ideas of the workings of that important Department.

☞ Several of our farmers are preparing to set out a large number of Fruit trees. This is right. The climate and soil here are admirably adapted to fruit. Now is the time to attend to it. Let it be general. When we get to eating *more* fruit and *less* pork, we will realize the benefits in improved health.

☞ In former issues we published an interesting series of articles on the "Past and Present" of Elizabeth City. They were extensively read and highly appreciated. In this week's issue we begin the publication of a series of articles on "The Present and Future" of our beautiful town. They are written by the same author.

☞ We learn that T. L. HALL, Esq., founder of the Gaston House, at Newbern, but more recently of the Macon House, Morehead City, has become associated with Mr. B. F. BRIGGS in the proprietorship of the Ocean House, Portsmouth, Va. That they will make the Ocean House a first class Hotel, we feel confident.

☞ Dr. JAMES N. BUTT, of Charlotte, N. C., has removed here with his family. He formerly resided here. He is a man of energy and enterprize and will prove a valuable help to our again rising city. He purposes refitting up his former Drug Store and again going into business. He has also purchased the lot adjoining and expects to put up a handsome residence.

☞ The gentleman who blows the E flat Cornet (whatever that is) received a serenade one night last week. The Band of which he is a member, and a very important one, by the way, must look to its laurels, now that a rival organization is in our place. The recipient spoke in praise of the excellent music—was highly pleased with the organ, the banjo, the tambourine and bones; said the accompaniment was a happy conception, and so forth, and so forth, and, informing the party that he had nothing stronger about the house than Mother Bailey's (or Mrs. Winslow's) Soothing Syrup, invited all hands to WILEY'S, where about a dozen stepped up and said "they'd take sugar in their'n."

☞ Our townsman, Hon. GEO. W. BROOKS, is at Raleigh, holding U. S. Court. We learn that there are between seven and eight hundred cases on the docket. His charge to the Grand Jury is thus spoken of by the editor of the *Standard*:

> We do not recollect to have heard a more forcible charge, to a jury of inquest to proceed with the business which may come before them. The Judge dwelt particularly on the many violations of the revenue law—and while he was forced to admit that the taxes were burdensome, he urged the necessity of protecting the honest dealers against the frauds practiced by those who endeavored to avoid the law. Every word was heard distinctly by the jury, and the vast assembly that crowded the court room; and we felt that in Judge BROOKS the United States have an able advocate, and the people a defender of their rights and privileges under the laws.

☞ If "Josephine" will send us her real name we will take the trouble of reading her "Reverie" with a view to its publication. We never pay any attention to anonymous communications.

☞ The City Convention of the Republican party will be held at the Court House, on Monday evening next, 13th, at 7 o'clock. A candidate for Mayor, and five candidates for Commissioners for Elizabeth City for the ensuing year, will be nominated.

☞ To accommodate certain parties during their pressure in money matters, we have sent the NORTH CAROLINIAN with the promise that they would remit us during the month of December. Gentlemen, the time is up. Please forward your remittances as agreed upon. Those out of this county can send in registered letters.

☞ Since our last issue we have visited the Public Schools of Elizabeth City. The white school is already full. The interest manifested is encouraging. The Teachers are succeeding admirably in making an impression favorable to the system of Free Schools. The colored schools are two in number—both full. The pupils are making rapid progress. We have always felt a deep interest in the Public Schools. That interest continues. We shall take occasion to visit them often.

☞ In our long editorial experience we have frequently been requested by parties who have been guilty of wrong doing not to put their names in the paper. This class seem to imagine that editors exist to oblige every rascal that transgresses the law. It would seem strange, would it not, were we to report a brute of a husband mauling his wife with a club, thusly: "A gentleman, no matter where he lives, or what his name, was charged with administering loving admonitions to his wife with a broom handle." Such reporting might suit offenders, but would hardly be doing justice to our readers.

☞ Yesterday morning, between five and six o'clock, our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by a loud report, which was found to have proceeded from the store of Mr. JERE. SAWYER, on Road street. The whole front was blown off, the North end started, and the building otherwise injured. It is believed the explosion was the result of the foolhardiness of some person who was engaged in the work of robbery, as Mr. SAWYER missed articles in the grocery line. Leaving the candle near a keg of powder, the first to take fire, the explosion saved the building from total destruction. The incendiary made his escape, as no body was found. The building was the property of the EHRINGHAUS heirs, and uninsured. Loss to owners of house, $250; Mr. SAWYER'S, about $600.

A young and pretty lady, arrayed in black, has announced her intention of visiting regularly the concert saloons of New Orleans, commencing with the best and ending with the worst, for the purpose of reforming the habitues of those establishments. She began her visits last week. At the first saloon she obtained permission to use the piano, and sang several hymns, disregarding interruptions by cat-calls, &c. A local paper remarks that the young lady is evidently in earnest and honest, and although she risks herself in strange places, she does it for what she believes a holy purpose, and every where she goes she always finds men who have enough of the gentleman about them to protect her from personal insult.

Temperature at Elizabeth City.

For the week ending Dec. 4.

REPORTED BY J. G. RUSSELL.

Thermometer on December 1, 70° in shade.
December, 4th—26°
Average of the week taken three times a day—at 6 A. M. and 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M.—49 1-7°.

MARRIAGES.

LATHAM—SMITH—Married, in Plymouth, N. C., on December 5th, 1869, by the Rev. T. B. Hampton, Mr. JOHN W. LATHAM and Mrs. LAURA M. SMITH, all of Washington county, N. C.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, J. G. RUSSELL, Pro'r.
John Russell & Family, Pennsylvania.

PENDLETON'S HOTEL, T. D. PENDLETON, Pro'r.
Mr. Taylor, W. A. Moyer, Petersburg; Miss Fanny Happer, Columbia; I. L. Stewart, Va.; S. S. Simmons, Tyrrell; Joseph White, Joseph Skinner, Perquimans; Mr. Clotworthy, Baltimore.

THE MARKETS.

Elizabeth City Prices Current.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Apples—New Green pr. bu.	100 @ 105
" Dried ₱ lb.	6 @ 8
Beef Hams—Dried. ₱ lb.	30
" Fresh "	10 @ 15
Bacon—Clear side ₱ lb	24
" Rib side "	22
" Shoulder "	20
" Hams, country "	18 @ 20
" sugar cured "	24 @ 26
Butter—Country "	30 @ 40
" N.Y. State "	50 @ 55
Beeswax—₱ lb.	30 @ 35
Beans—white Navy,	1.50
Cement—₱ bbl.	3.50
Corn—new, ₱ bu.	07 @ 75
Cheese—₱ lb.	25
Chickens—Spring ₱ pair	25 @ 40
Cotton yarn—₱ block	2.25
" in seed, ₱ lb.	5
" in bale, "	22
" in lint, "	20
Peaches—Dried, ₱ lb.	20
Eggs—₱ doz.	30
Flour—Super. ₱ bbl.	6,00 @ 7,00
" Extra "	7,50 @ 8,50
" Family "	9,50 @ 10,50
Fish—Drum pickled ₱ 100 lbs	2,50 @ 3,50
" " dried "	3,00 @ 4,00
" Herring ₱ bbl	8,00
" " gross ₱ 1000	8,00 @ 12,00
" " dried "	12,00 @ 15,00
Feathers—₱ lb	25 @ 60
Flaxseed—₱ bu	2,00@2,20
Hides—Dry ₱ lb	13 @ 14
" Green "	6 @ 7
Iron—Old cast ₱ cwt.	50 @ 60
" Wrought "	1,00 @ 1,10
Lard—₱ lb.	20 @ 28
Lumber—Heart pine ₱ 1000ft	18,00 @ 22,00
" Cypress "	18,00 @ 20,00
" Sap "	12,00 @ 16,00
" Lath "	3,00
Lime—Rockland, ₱ bbl.	2,50
" Shell, "	1,00
Meal—₱ bu., 50 lbs	1,00
Oats, new—₱ bu	60
Peas—Black ₱ bu	75
Peanuts ₱ bu.	2,00
Black Eyed Peas	1,40
Pork—Mess	36,50
Potatoes—New ₱ bbl	1,00 @ 1,25
" Sweet ₱ bu.	40 to 50
Rags—₱ lb	3 to 3½
Rails—Juniper ₱ 1000	50,00 to 60,00
Shingles—16 inch, bunch, W. I. ₱ 1000	2,25 to 2,50
" " " "	3,25 to 4,50
Salt—₱ sack, 3 bu.	2,50
Wheat—new, white,	1,25@1,50
" red,	1,00@1,25
Wood—₱ cord	2,50 to 3,00
Wine—Scuppernong ₱ gal.	2,00 to 3,00
Whiskey—₱ gal.	1,75 to 2,50
Yoopon—₱ bu.	25 to 40

New York Market.

Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Sterling 108¾. Gold 123¾. U. S. 6-20s of 1862, 113½. U. S. 10-40s 111. North Carolina State Bonds active; special tax sold as low as 27 Cotton opened firmer at 25½c. Flour, firmer superfine from $4.50to $5.00; extra Southern $5.50 to $6.25 Wheat—Winter red Western, inferior to prime, $1.30@1.33; Illinois $1.23@1.25. Corn heavy; mixed Western 1.09@1.10. Pork firmer at $33.50. Lard steady; kettle 18@19c. Whiskey $1.07@$1.08. Rice 7@7½c.

Baltimore Market.

Cotton quiet at 24½c. Flour dull and favors buyers except for low grades. Wheat dull; prime to choice, $1.35. Corn firm; new $80@97. Oats 55@58c. Rye 95c. Provisions firm. Whiskey quiet at $106.

MARINE REPORT.

PORT OF ELIZABETH CITY.

For the week ending yesterday.

M. B. CULPEPPER, REPORTER.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Elizabeth City, Harney, from Norfolk, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, freight and passengers to Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Company.
Stmr George Washington, Sleight, Norfolk, freight and passengers, to D. S. S. T. Co.
Stmr. Hertford, Woodley, Columbia, freight and passengers to D. S. S. T. Co.
Stmr. Ellen Smith, Walker, freight to Hertford N. C.
Schr. Angelica, Messer, Norfolk, light.
Schr. A. M. P. Whedbee, Heath, loaded with lumber.
Schr. Wave, Snow, Norfolk, light.
Schr. Annie Farrow, Farrow, Ocrocoke.
Schr. Triumph, Walker, Norfolk.
Schr. Viola, Sykes, Norfolk.
Schr. Camden Union, Rhodes, Norfolk, freight.
Schr. Sarah Webb, Picket, for Charleston.

DEPARTURES.

Stmr Elizabeth City, Harney, to Norfolk, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Stmr George Washington, Sleight, Norfolk, Tuesdays Thursday and Saturdays.
Stmr Hertford, Woodly, to Columbia every Monday.
Stmr Hellen Smith, Walker, Norfilk every Friday.
Schr. Geogia, Bronson, Norfolk loaded with corn.
Schr. Annie Farrow, Farrow, Charleston, loaded.
Schr. Triumph, Walker, Norfolk, loaded.
Schr. Eugene, Rogers, Norfolk loaded.
Schr. W. N. H. Smith, Mercer, off Ways to load.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
23-1y Williamsburg, Kings county, New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A gentleman who suffered for years from nervous debility, premature decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, with perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN,
23-1y No. 42 Cedar street, New York.

PROSPECTUSES.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

Harper's Magazine, apart from the illustrations, contains from fifty to one hundred per cent. more matter than any similar periodical issued in the English language.

CRITICAL NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The most popular Monthly in the world.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellence of Harper's Magazine—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 120,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the culture of the American people; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good woodcuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—TRUBNER'S *Guide to American Literature.*

It is one of the wonders of journalism—the editorial management of Harper's. * * * All the periodicals which the Harpers publish are almost ideally well edited.—*The Nation, N. Y.*

We can account for its success only by the simple fact that it meets precisely the popular taste, furnishing a variety of pleasing and instructive reading for all.—*Zion's Herald, Boston.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1870.

TERMS: Harper's Magazine, one year $4,00.

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazaar will be supplied gratis for every Club of five subscribers at $4,00 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20,00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazaar, to one address for one year, $10,00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7,00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A complete set of Harper's Magazine, now comprising 39 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2,25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3,00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office. Address
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."

"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

HARPER'S WEEKLY.
SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

In November will be commenced "Man and Wife," a new serial story, splendidly illustrated, by Wilkie Collins (author of "The Woman in White," "No Name," "Armadale," and "The Moonstone"). New subscribers will be supplied with Harper's Weekly from the commencement of the story to the end of 1870 for four dollars.

CRITICAL NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The Model Newspaper of our country. Complete in all the departments of an American family paper, Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title, "A Journal of Civilization."—*New York Evening Post.*

Harper's Weekly may be unreservedly declared the best newspaper in America.—*N. Y. Independent.*

The articles upon public questions which appear in Harper's Weekly from week to week form a remarkable series of brief political essays. They are distinguished by clear and pointed statement, by good common sense, by independence and breadth of view. They are the expression of mature conviction, high principle, and strong feeling, and take their place among the best newspaper writing of the time.—*North American Review, Boston, Mass.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1870.

TERMS: Harper's Weekly, one year, $4,00

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of five subscribers at $4,00 each, in one remittance; or, six copies for $20,00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10,00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7,00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The annual volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense for $7 each. A complete set, comprising thirteen volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of 5,25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser. Volume XIII ready January 1st, 1870.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post office. Address
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

THE LARGEST PUMP MANUFACTORY IN THE WORLD!

Rumsey & Co., Seneca Falls, New York, U. S. A.

NEW YORK MANUFACTURING NEWS.

"The catalogue of Rumsey & Co., of Seneca Falls, embraces over 200 different styles and sizes of lift and force pumps. They are now turning out 1500 pumps per week, which range in price from $3 to $400, employing 130 hands in the business. John A. Rumsey has recently patented an improved galvanized non-corrosive cast-iron pump, which is safe from rust. An improved hand fire engine, of great efficiency, is also on their list. The machinery in Rumsey & Co.'s factory is of the most efficient kind—much of it being of their own invention, and is driven by an unfailing water power. They are now building a new factory, 84 by 42 feet and 4 stories. When this is completed they will increase their working force to 250 hands. The business as now carried on by this firm was established by Rumsey about 30 years ago."—*Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.* 23-2t

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!

The undersigned is now prepared to supply parties, needing them, with a good and reliable PUMP.

He has already put up a number in Elizabeth City, and they are giving satisfaction. These pumps are manufactured by the celebrated firm of Rumsey & Co., at Seneca Falls, N. Y., and are adapted for wells and cisterns. They are neat, convenient, cheap, and of various sizes. He may be found at Pendleton's Hotel, Elizabeth City, N. C. All orders promptly attended to. E. GEORGE.
21-tf

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
BERTIE COUNTY.
In the Superior Court.

Whitmel T. Sharroch
against
William A. Ferguson } Attachment.

In the above action it appearing from the affidavit of the plaintiff,

1st. That the defendant is a resident of another State.

2nd. That a cause of action exists against said defendant.

3rd. That the defendant has property in this State: it is ordered that service of summons be made by publication in the NORTH CAROLINIAN once a week, for four weeks successively, commanding the defendant to be and appear at the Court House in Windsor, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to answer the complaint of the plaintiff, a copy of which has been filed in the office of the Superior Court Clerk.

Witness, William P. Gurley, Clerk of said Court at office in Windsor the 4th day of Nov., A. D. 1869. WILLIAM P. GURLEY,
Clerk Sup'r Court.
22-4w [Pr. adv. $7,50.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MARTIN COUNTY.
In the Superior Court.

Jno. A. Manning, adm'r of Milly Mathews pltf.
against
R. D. Mathews, Temperance Mathews, Kenneth Edmondson and wife Penelope, and Richard, Thomas and James Silvey Mathews, heirs at law of Milly Mathews, defendants.

PETITION TO SELL LAND FOR ASSETS.

It appearing to the Court that Richard, Thomas and James Silvey Mathews reside in St. Francis county, Arkansas: it is ordered that publication be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a newspaper published in the town of Elizabeth City, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that the same will be heard at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court in Williamston, N. C., at the expiration of sixty days, that they may appear and show cause, if any, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

Witness, Joseph M. Siterson, Clerk of said Court at office in Williamston, N. C., 15 Nov. A. D. 1869. JOS. M. SITERSON,
Clerk Sup'r Court.
22-6w [Pr. adv. $8.75.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MARTIN COUNTY.
In the Superior Court.

B. G. Howell, adm'r of Frederick Taylor pltf.,
against
Joseph Harrell and wife Eliza, Ezerias Moore and wife Sarah, Geraldus Bunting and wife Hannah, Seth Satterthwait and wife Cinderilla, Francis Hurst, Thomas, John, and William Taylor, defendents.

PETITION TO MAKE REAL ESTATE ASSETS.

It appearing that John Taylor is a non-resident: it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, notifying him of the filing of this complaint, and that the same will be heard at the expiration of sixty days at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for aforesaid county in Williamston, N. C., that he may appear and show cause, if any he may have why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

Witness, Joseph M. Siterson, Clerk of Superior Court for said county at office in Williamston, N. C., 15 Nov., 1869.
JOS. M. SITERSON,
Clerk Sup'r Court.
22-6w [Pr. adv. $8,75.]

NORTH CAROLINA,
MARTIN COUNTY.
In the Superior Court.

John C. Getzenger, adm'r of A. J. Lickman plaintiff,
against
The heirs at law of A. J. Lickman, defendant.

PETITION TO MAKE REAL ESTATE ASSETS.

It appearing to the Court that the heirs of A. J. Lickman, if any are non-residents: it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a newspaper published in the town of Elizabeth City, notifying the said heirs at law of the said A. J. Lickman of the filing of this petition and that the same will be heard at the expiration of sixty days at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court in Williamston, N. C.

Witness, Joseph M. Siterson, Clerk of Superior Court at office in Williamston this 15th of Nov. 1869. JOSEPH M. SITERSON,
Clerk Sup'r Court.
22-6w. [Pr. adv. $8.75.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
PASQUOTANK COUNTY.
In the Superior Court.

Jesse R. Brown, Plaintiff,
against
Emma Jane Brown, Defendant.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Emma Jane Brown, is a non-resident; it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a newspaper published at Elizabeth City, N. C., notifying said Emma Jane Brown, the defendant in this cause, to make her personal appearance before this Court, on the 10th day of December, 1869, and plead, answer, or demur to the complaint filed in the cause, or judgment *ex parte* will be taken as to her, and in favor of Plaintiff.

WM. E. VAUGHAN,
C. S. C. Pasquotank County.
19-6w. [Pr. adv. $6.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
GATES COUNTY,
In the Superior Court.

John H. Parker, adm'r of Willis Parker, dec'd,
against
The heirs at law of said intestate.

PETITION TO MAKE REAL ESTATE ASSETS.

The administrator having filed his petition in this Court, praying an order to sell certain lands belonging to said estate to pay debts, and it appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that J. T. Parker, Ann E. Daughtry, wife of Jas. Daughtry, Charles Parker, Sarah R. Griffith, wife of M. G. Griffith, and Lavinia Parker, heirs at law, are non-residents of this State: it is therefore ordered that publication be made for four weeks in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, for said heirs at law to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Gates county, on Saturday the 1st day of January, 1870, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

Witness, R. B. G. Cowper, Clerk of said Court, at office in Gatesville, the 25th day of November, 1869. ROSCOE B. G. COWPER,
Clerk Sup'r Court
23-4w [Pr. adv. $7,50.]

NOTICE!—HAVING QUALIFIED as PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR of Pasquotank County, I will give ample time and attention to the settlement of all estates that may come into my hands.

A late act of the Legislature has made material changes in regard to this subject, which it would be well for those interested to look into.

W. G. POOL,
Public Administrator.
Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869–tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AROUND THE WORLD.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER

Is now publishing a series of letters from the Rev. Dr. E. D. G. Prime, who is making the tour of the World, by way of California, Japan, China, India, Egypt, &c., together with various other correspondence, all the news, religious and secular, and a great variety of the best reading, original and selected

Now is the time to secure the oldest and

BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

We make the following liberal offers for

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

We will send the New York Observer for one year to

One	new subscriber and one old, for		$ 5.50
Two	" subscribers,	"	5.00
Two	" " and one old,	"	7.50
Three	" "	"	7.00
Three	" " and one old,	"	9.50
Four	" "	"	9.00
Four	" " and one old,	"	11.50
Five	" "	"	11.00
Six	" "	"	12.00

And to any larger number at the same rate.

Sample copies free. Term, $3.50 per annum, in advance.

Send by check, draft, Post Office order, or registered letter.

SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr. & CO.,
21-3t 37 Park Row, New York,

JOB PRINTING
NEATLY DONE AT THIS OFFICE.

BANKING & INSURANCE.

NORTH AMERICA LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 229 BROADWAY, COR. BARCLAY ST.,
NEW YORK,

Presents more favorable terms for Insurance than any other Company in the United States.

Policies registered, and secured by pledge of public Stocks, and Bonds and Mortgages with the N. Y. Insurance Department.

RUFUS K. SPEED,
General Agent,
July 22, 1869. Eliz. City, N. C.

CRAFTSMEN'S
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Office, Park Bank Building,
214 and 216 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

This Company, organized under the laws of the State of New York, conducts its business on the strictly mutual plan, dividing

ALL PROFITS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

All desirable forms of life and endowment policies are granted by this Company. These are

ALL NON-FORFEITING

by their terms, and contain no restrictions upon residence, travel or occupation; thus making the contract of this Company the most liberal policy ever issued.

EDWARD A. LAMBERT, President.
WILLIAM T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
HENRY BELDEN, Secretary.
GEO. M. SCOTT, Gen'l Agt.
Elizabeth City, Aug. 12, 1869–3m.

"The Old North State Forever."—Encourage Home Enterprise!

THE NORTH CAROLINA HOME
(FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY.
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Has now been in operation five months, and the liberal patronage it has received insures it to be a success.

AMOUNT LIABLE FOR LOSSES, $184,000
$20,000 deposited with the Public Treasurer as security to Policy Holders!

Rates moderate and all losses promptly adjusted and paid!

This Company, organized upon the most liberal principles, appeals to the people of North Carolina for support,—guaranteeing, in return, protection against loss or damage by fire, and circulating its receipts AT HOME!

JAMES H. FOOTE, Pres.
SEATON GALES, Sec'y.
W. H. MURDOCH, Asst. Sec'y.

RUFUS K. SPEED, Agent for Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck. Office on Road street, Elizabeth City, N. C.
July 22, 1869. [Pr. adv. $15.

NORTH CAROLINA
MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Incorporated by the N. C. Legislature, with Liberal Banking Privileges.

Office: Elizabeth City, N. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

GEO. D. POOL, *Pres't;* R. F. OVERMAN, *Cash'r;*
Dr. P. JOHN, Hon. JOHN POOL,
Hon. C. C. POOL, C. W. HOLLOWELL,
C. W. SMITH, WM. UNDERWOOD,
A. C. MOORE.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought and sold on reasonable terms.
July 15, 1869-1y.

ENTERPRISE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF CINCINNATI.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
Security by State Laws	2,000,000

Insures buildings, merchandize, household furniture, rents, leases, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by fire at as low rates as other first class companies.

THOS. SHERLOCK, Prest.
JNO. W. HARTWELL, V. Prest.,
W. M. RICHARDSON, Sec'y,
GEO. M. SCOTT, Agent,
8—1y Elizabeth City, N. C.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Being engaged in other business, I desire to restrict my Practice to cases of Consultation, and to a limited extent of special practice.

My charges will be—
For consultation with another Physician, $5 00
" each subsequent consultation, in same case..... 2 50
" examination and prescript'n, from $1 to 5 00
" visit in Eliz. City, and prescription, 1 50
" each subsequent visit, in same case, same day..... 50
" visit in Eliz. City, at night..... 5 00
" visit in country—the first mile..... 2 00
" each after mile, per mile..... 50
" visit one mile in country, at night, or in bad weather..... 6 00
" each after mile, at night, or in bad weather..... 1 00

Prompt settlement required.

W. G. POOL, M. D.
Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869–tf.

LAND SALES.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF SWAMP LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of swamp land situated near New Bridge in Currituck Co., N. C. containing 600 acres. It is heavily timbered with pine, poplar, cypress and juniper, and within convenient distance of the water. It has a 10 foot ditch running upon one side of it. The soil is well adapted to corn and wheat. Adjoining lands already cleared are yielding from sixty to seventy bushels of corn per acre. Terms reasonable. Write to or call on
P. H. MORGAN
Currituck C. H. N. C. 5—tf

LANDS FOR SALE.
LARGE INDUCEMENTS FOR PERSONS WISHING TO SETTLE IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

A large number of improved Farms, Houses and Lots in and around Elizabeth City, N. C., together with extensive tracts of unimproved Timber lands, for sale on the very lowest and best terms, by the Land and Lumber Company of North Carolina. Inquire at their office at this place.

Persons wishing information will address
WM. UNDERWOOD,
President.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. 7, 1869–tf.

A VALUABLE STEAM SAW AND GRIST MILL

For sale at Woodville, Perquimans Co., N. C., with four acres of land, two good dwellings, large new store, and various outhouses. The mill has a forty-horse power engine, two pairs of first-class burr stones, line bolt, and two upright saws, and makes flour equal to any manufactured in the United States. The adjacent country abounds in pine wood, and the supply of the best pine, cypress, ash and other timber for sawing is inexhaustible and near by. The property is now in fine running order, and is one of the finest locations for the business of milling and merchandise in Eastern North Carolina. Title good, and possession given Jan. 1, 1870. Price $3,000, one-half cash, balance in twelve months, interest from time of possession. This property is offered at forced sale, and for less than one-half its value.

Address, GEO. D. POOL, Agent,
Land & Lumber Co.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. 7, 1869.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!—The following articles, from the British Barque "Ezra," lately wrecked in my District, are advertised according to law. If not called for by those entitled to same within twelve months, they will be sold, and the proceeds turned over to the proper authorities for deposit in the State Treasury:

1 Silver Watch; Gold Chain, Gold Locket, marked "In memory of———;" Finger Ring; 1 sett Ear Rings, gold; 1 sett Ear Rings jet, or morning.

C. S. DANIEL. Com. Wrecks &c.
Roanoke Island, N. C., Oct. 21, 1869.
4 17—8wpd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

Mrs. M. A. Binder has just arrived from Paris and London with the latest designs, personally selected from the greatest novelties; also, the most elegant trimmings to be secured in Paris: Laces, ribbons, velvets, bridal veils, flowers, fine jewelry, and trimmed paper patterns. Dress and cloak making.

Exclusive agent for Mrs. M. Work's celebrated system of cutting ladies' dresses, sacques, basques, &c.

N. W. corner of Eleventh and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia. 13-6m [Coe & Co.

LIVERY STABLES
AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friends and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages &c., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on Road Street near the canal bridge.
10-1y C. B. BROTHERS.

FIRMELAN GRAPE.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish a limited supply of this new and very superior grape—stock direct from Iowa vineyards—pronounced the best table and wine grape of America. It is earlier than the Hartford Prolific. Sent by mail at $18 per dozen. A large stock of the leading varieties of grape vines, of superior quality, very low. Cash must accompany all orders. HENRY M. PRICE, M. D.
14-1y Scottsville, Va.

HOUSE, SIGN AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a painter is well known in this, and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work entrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

THOMAS R. BLAND.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept. 30, 1869–1y.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED, $75 to $200 per month, male and female, to sell the celebrated and original Common Sense Family Sewing Machine, improved and perfected; it will hem, fell, stitch, tuck, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. For simplicity and durability, it has no rival. Do not buy from any parties selling machines under the same name as ours, unless having a certificate of agency signed by us, as they are worthless cast iron machines.

For Circulars and Terms, apply or address,
H. CRAWFORD & CO., 413 Chestnut St.,
18–3m Philadelphia, Pa.

GREAT DISTRIBUTION BY THE METROPOLITAN GIFT CO.

Cash Gifts to the amount of $500,000.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

5	Cash Gifts, each		$20,000
10	"	"	10,000
20	"	"	5,000
40	"	"	1,000
200	"	"	500
300	"	"	100
50	Elegant Rosew'd Pianos, each	$300 to	$700
75	" Melodeons "	75 to	100
350	Sewing machines "	60 to	175
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Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, &c., val. at $1,000,000

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c. Tickets describing prizes are sealed in envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c. a sealed ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on the payment of One Dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. Any prize exchanged for another of same value. No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES: We select the following from many who have lately drawn valuable prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them: Andrew J. Burns, Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara S. Walker, Baltimore, piano, $800; James M. Matthews, Detroit, $5,000; John T. Andrews, Savannah, $5,000; Miss Agnes Simmons, Charleston, Piano, $600. We publish no names without permission.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:—"The firm is reliable, and deserve their success."—*We

Agricultural, Horticultural and Domestic Matters.

What the Agricultural Department is Doing.

In connection with agricultural improvement, I have gathered some facts at the Department of Agriculture, which should be known by farmers. In the first place, the Department has a new, commodious building, seperate from all others, which was, for a wonder here in Washington, built with the first appropriation ($100,000) without asking for more money. It has been handsomely fitted up, and contains one of the best arranged and most valuable agricultural museums in America, which is open to the public. This is the work of Prof. Townsend Glover, who has devoted a lifetime of hard labor to studies beneficial to farmers.

There is in this Department a bureau of chemestry in charge of Doctor Antisel, and one of botany in charge of Prof. Parry. This, although its cabinet is in its infancy, bids fair to become one of the most valuable in the country.

The bureau of statistics, in charge of Prof. W. C. Dodge, has already established a reputation which needs no indorsement. And it is the more creditable to its present head that this reputation has been built upon the ruins of a former work, that had fallen into a state worse than contemptible. One of the first acts of Gen. Capron after he took posession of his office was to abolish the practice of distributing common garden seeds, which had become a great national unisance. By this act he discharged about 100 employes, and cut off a great market for the stale garden seeds. To do this, he had to encounter a very strong opposition, but he was resolute and carried his point. Now the only seeds distributed are those of some rare plauts, specially imported, frequently at great cost, and those cereals which bid fair to improve the quality and yield of our country.

I have to-day looked over a mass of letters giving reports of the produce of the Excelcior Oats, which have been sent out within two years. The yield in bushels and increase in weight has in all cases indicated that these are superior to any other oats ever cultivated in this country. The lightest weight noticed was 38½ pounds per bushel, and the heaviest 51 pounds. Many report 45 and 48 pounds. Several kinds of wheat obtained from the south of France are remarkably promising. Anything that promises improvement meets with favor, and will be disseminated and intentionally, nothing else. The public may as well understand that "the old Washington seed store," formerly owned by Uncle Sam, is closed. Gen. Capron don't intend to follow that kind of business, nor that of peddling flowers, fruits, and garden vegetables. He does not look upon that as the appropriate business of a Commissioner of Agriculture.

There are a public garden and a few cheap hot-houses for testing or acclimatizing various plants, and for propagating rare sorts for distribution. This Bureau has long been under the charge of Mr. William Saunders, of whose scientific horticultural skill there is but one opinion. It is a pity that he is not better provided with means to pursue his useful studies. He also has charge of the extensive grounds around the department building, where he is forming, well arranged arboretum, in which to show all the forest trees which can be profitably cultivated in this latitude; also all the various plants suitable for hedges and osiers. He is making experiments with a great variety of grasses, to determine, if possible, whether there are not some not yet in cultivation, which are better than the varieties long in use. Such are some of the practical efforts of the Department of Agriculture in a direction calculated to be of lasting benefit to the country, and to bring back to the people the cost of its maintenance. If the present effort to improve the quality of grain should effect an increase of only one bushel per acre, the community at large will receive a greater benefit than they would if all the dollars the Department has cost (and much of it wasted), had been equally distributed. Of one thing the public may rest satisfied that in the present head of the Department they have an improvement upon any and all predecessors, for energy, order, tact, and determination; to conduct his work more for the benefit of the people than for a few politicians. Something confirming what I have said may be seen in the monthly and annual reports of the Department. By a judicious distribution of these reports in foreign countries, most valuable exchanges have been received, which tend to build up one of the best agricultural libraraies in the country.

S. R.

To Improve Seed Wheat by Selection.

One of the crowning excellencies of winter wheat is the habit of tillering extensively. In selecting ears, therefore, for the improvement of a new variety, we always choose the fariest head in the stool that is made np of the greatest number of stems, on account of its excellent prolific characteristic. In selecting an animal of *genus sus* for a breeder, we always give the preference to a sow that has one or two pigs more than there are teats on her udder, rather than one that has twelve teats and only two or three pigs. All these points hold good in the vegetable as well as the animal kingdom.

Now, let us examine the advantages resulting from tillering. We have found a peculiar ear of wheat which we desire to propagate, so as to bring out an improved variety of grain. Therefore, we pepare a seed-bed in the garden, where the soil is rich, and plant one kernel in a place, one foot apart each way and two inches deep. If fowls are kept away so that no leaves are picked off, those plants will tiller so extensively, that one kernel will often produce several hundred kernels. By this means only one head of wheat will soon produce a large harvest of an imrroved variety of wheat.—*S. E. Todd.*

Cow Leaking Her Milk.

A subscriber asks, what will prevent a cow from leaking her milk? We have seen it prevented by placing an India-rubber ring around the teat after milking. Another remedy common with some dairymen is to milk such cows three times a day, until the muscles of the teats gain sufficient strength to hold the milk from morning until evening. Another very succesful and simple way is to apply a small qnantity of collodion to the end of the teat immediately after milking. This forms at once a thin, tough membrane or skin, wvich will prevent leakage, and is easily removed before milking. It may be had at the druggists.—*Ex.*

What is Lost by Keeping Corn.

A correspondent of the Davenport (Ill.) *Gazette* put two hundred measured bushels of corn in a crib in November, 1868, which were recently marketed. The corn was kept in a well protected crib, and was in excellent condition when sold. It was found to have shrunk forty-eight bushels, equal to twenty-four per cent. discount from the original amount. There was no unusual exposure to rats, bad weather, &c., the corn was first quality, and he thinks the experiment was in all respects a fair test of the profit and loss of holding over.

Variation of Farm Labor.

If a little more system were exercised in the division and apportionment of farm labor, much of the drudgery incident to this pursuit might be avoided. Agriculture furnishes such a diversity and variety of bodily motion, that it may be made a pangymnasium for the development and training of the whole physical organism. Here we should look for the best specimens of health, and the most robust and muscular men. Some farmers are more deformed and contracted than shoemakers and tailors; and nothing but neglect of the best opportunities for symetrical and harmonious development accounts for this fact. A man must sew all day to make a garment; but sewing forms a small portion of the labor in making a crop. Hoeing, weeding, cultivating and digging each in turn call into use a different muscular effort.

Those who are accustomed to apply themselves from morn till eve to any one of these operations will find a change from one to another several times during the day attended with far less fatigue and exchaustion, and retire from the field with a freshness and buoyancy never dreamed of by the monotonous plodding sons of toil. Increase of strength, and expansion of all the powers (physical and mental) are the result of this progressive system of manual labor.

The farmer's dumb bells are the ax and spade; his ropes and rings, the plow handles and lines, his wand, the hoe and fork. With this outfit, he can follow successfully that pursuit which lead to health, and wealth, happiness and long life.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Collecting Manure from Cow Yards.

Talk to a farmer about the value of manure, and the importance of collecting and saving it for the future use, and he is astonished that any one should suspect that he is not master of that subject and practised it to the last shovelful.

Then take a walk with him to his summer cow-yard where the milking is done mornings and evening, and the lane leading to it, and you will find the dropping of perhaps six month or a year scattered about and tramped into the dust, and partially washed away by the rains, to the amount of cart loads.

One cart load of this is worth more than two from the barnyard, as any practical gardener will tell you. But the farmer looks upon these droppings, many of which are reduced to powder, as beneath his notice. There is a waste that might have added ten bushels of wheat to his granary, or a ton of hay to his mow, if it had been collected every week and property applied.

One hour's labor every week would have been worth more in producing crops than a ton of so-called phosphate at a cost of sixty dollars in cash.

These droopings make their mark when applied to the land—the phosphate not always.

These remarks do not apply to all farmers; there are many honorable exceptions and their fields show it to their advantage. But there are too many to whom it will apply, and their fields tell a tale too, but do not to their credit.

We hope that some of them will take the hint and do betrer in the future.

Fields are terrible tell-tales.—*American Stock Journal.*

The farmer who stints his fields is as unwise and improvident as he who starves his working cattle—in both cases he is diminishing the ability of a faithful servant to be useful to him.

The farmer who obtains from a field not properly fertilized ten bushels of grain, when by manuring he might have obtained twenty, is selling his labor at half its value.

He who does not give back to his fields as much as he takes from them, sells their fertility in his crops—and the fertility of the soil is the farmer's capital.

The farmer who will keep these truths in view, and act in accordance with the rules they suggest, will find his compensation in the increasing products of his farm, in the argumentation of his wealth, and in the promotion of general prosperity.—*Maine Farmer.*

The difference between the successful and the shiftless farmer is seen in nothing so much as economy of surface. On the profitable farm every square rod does something. If it can't produce corn it must yield grass. If too rough for the scythe it must support a sheep. If black walnut won't grow on it, then black birch may. No useless surface, no idle hands.

In Europe the savans have come to the conclusion that 33 acres in 100 ought to be left in woods. Considering the vast extent of treeless prairie in this country, has not this limit been reached already? If so, every farmer should plant a tree every time he cuts one.

When land approaches $100 an acre in value the snake fence is replaced by handsome post and rail. As it rises we see wire, hedges, iron, or hammered stone replacing wood. The better the fence the better the land.

This country wants less in pasture, more in woods, longer stables, bigger manure heaps, fewer inside fences. Our cows travel too far. Horse muscle is far cheaper than cow muscle. Stall feeding makes thorough weeding.

There is very little difference in sweet-potatoes grown North or South as to size, but they are unlike in sweetness. When a sweet-potato becomes cold it grows watery.

As agriculture progresses we may note an advance in feeding from grass to roots, and from roots to oil-cake. The better the farming the more fatty food for stock.

One reason why the Southern climate suits cotton so exactly is because the cool, wooded Alleghanies flank the cotton fields on the north.

To make a farm pay for itself with the most of its tall timber, is like cutting off your wife's back hair and selling it to pay for her wedding dress.

No farms are more profitable than such as afford neat houses for the laborers and command the services of married men the year round,

Some Japanese in California are raising tea and making silk. They succeed, and find the soil and climate well suited.

Where land is high priced, people will be interested in fertilizers; but where a fresh surface is cheap, dung is thrown into holes or brooks.

Careless feed, irregular drink, and rough usage after hard service, cause most of the complaints from which horse-flesh suffers.

Broom corn is selling high this Fall. It is a profitable crop where brooms are made on the farm in Winter.

It will never be known how many human ailments are produced by eating the flesh of sickly animals.

The cattle plague is reported as having made its appearance in Phelps county, Missouri.

The most profitable use for sour apples is to make them into vinegar.

A piece of land two hundred and nine feet square will contain an acre.

The *Maine Farmer* recommends giving pigs good rock salt twice a week.

MEDICAL.

SOMETHING THAT EVERY-BODY SHOULD KNOW.

TALISMAN!

The most wonderful discovery of the nineteenth century!

The Talisman is, in the highest degree, an anti-congestive, anti-spasmodic, and anti-periodic remedy.

It cures chills—agues or congestive chills—in less than ten minutes, and prevents fever if taken while the chill is on. Has been tried in over one thousand cases without a single failure

It effectually neutralizes all miasmatic poison in the system, purifies the blood and equalizes the circulation.

The Talisman cures dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, spasms of the bowels, colic, and every painful affection of the stomach and bowels sooner than any other known remedy.

It cures congestion of the lungs, liver, bowels and brain, and every disease of a congestive nature.

It cures recent coughs and colds in a single night.

It stops any fit, spasm or convulsion almost as soon as swallowed, and will never fail in a single instance.

As a "pain-killer" it is perfect, relciving pain in any part of the body (no matter from what cause produced) in from three to ten minutes, and in the large majority of cases speedily effects a permanent cure.

It cures instantly the stings and bites of poisonous insects, "applied externally."

It cures the worst toothache instantly, applied on cotton; does not injure the mouth or teeth, and gives a pleasant, fragrant breath.

No one remedy takes so wide a range of usefulness as the "Talisman." Its merits once known, and it will become the constant inmate of every house, and necessity in every family.

It is the cheapest and most pleasant remedy in existence; and although a powerful medicine contains nothing hurtful to the system, and may be given with perfect safety to a child one year old. It is only necessary to follow the directions around the bottle, and the result will be nearly the same in every instance.

Prepared only by DR. N. A. H. GODDIN, at his Laboratory, No. 6. Main St. Norfolk, Va. to whom all orders should be addressed.

Send for Talisman circular, or call and examine the merits of this truly wonderful preparation. ☞ The Talisman is warranted to be entirely vegetable, to contain no poison, and to be a safe and valuable remedy.

☞ I hereby certify that in the summer of 1866, I was taken with a congestive chill, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and sent for Doctor GODDIN, who reached me about 3 p. m. I was then thought by all present to be dying. For the next three hours the Doctor used all the usual remedies on me to produce reaction without the least benefit. All hope of my recovery was now lost. The Doctor then, in the presence of several persons, gave me a medicine which he has since called Talisman, and in twenty minutes from the time I swallowed it, I was out of danger; reaction was fully established; my pulse, which could hardly be felt for three hours, was full and strong, and my condition was altogether comfortable. The above statement I make upon my honor; and I am fully satisfied that the "Talisman" save my life, after everything else had failed.

Very respectfully, BYNUM JOHNSTON.
Littleton, N. C., August 26, 1869. 11—1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

I would inform the public that I have a full stock of drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c.; in a word, every article found in a well-appointed DRUG STORE, will be exhibited to those giving me a call. There will be no grambling because of my prices.

It is my intention to keep, in connection with my stock on hand, (among which are brushes, combs, perfumery, fancy soaps, fine cutlery), a lot of TOYS and FIREWORKS.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at any hour.

Thankful for past patronage, continuance is respectfully asked.

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ONLY TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

The NORTH CAROLINIAN is published every Thursday morning, at Elizabeth City, N. C. It will be devoted to the development of the material and industrial resources and the building up of the interests of the "Old North State," and especially of the First Congressional District.

Believing that all wealth is the product of labor and that without industry no riches can be created, the NORTH CAROLINIAN will insist upon the elevation of Labor—the advancement of that Productive Industry which is the very life of civilized nations, and hence will devote especial attention to developing the productions of the Farm, the Fisheries, the Lumber in our woods and swamps, as well as the Manufacturing Power of our rivers.

In its political discussions and preferences the NORTH CAROLINIAN will be Republican, supporting the cardinal principles and leading measures of that party as best calculated to secure the peace and promote the prosperity of all sections of our common country, and hence it will sustain, with all the ability it can command, the principles and policy of the present State and National Administrations.

Reports of proceedings in Congress and in the State Legislature, of public meetings, and whatever else may enlist or attract the public interest, will be prepared with care and with special attention to the convenience and instruction of the masses.

The Editorial Department will be devoted to the intelligent, temperate and useful discussions of the current events of the day, in every department of public activity and interest, with the general aim of instructing and guiding the public mind rather than exciting public passion or ministering to a morbid curiosity. Special care will be taken to exclude everything which can deprave the morals or lower the taste of the great body of intelligent readers.

As an advertising medium the NORTH CAROLINIAN will be valuable, because its circulation in the North and the South is large and rapidly increasing. Address

PALEMON JOHN,
Editor and Proprietor.
Elizabeth City, N. C., July 15, 1869.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

Printed at this Office

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BONE DUST.—THE SUBSCRIBER has just erected at his Farm, near the city, the most improved machinery for making BONE DUST, and is now ready to fill orders for any quantity, which will be delivered at the shortest notice.

The BONE DUST will be finer than any heretofore made by him, (no chemical process resorted to,) enabling the Farmer or Planter to sow it with the Drill.

Mr. Samuel Sands, well known to the Farmers and Planters of the United States as the former Editor of the "American Farmer and Rural Register," will have charge of his office, NO. 43 S. GAY STREET, near Pratt, and will be happy to receive the visits or orders of his old friends.

$45 per ton, put in new bags. No charge for bags.

Farmers and others are invited to visit my works. I have nothing to conceal.

My men have nothing nice to perform, therefore I have no "non-admittance" signs on my premises. Persons are free to examine my factory, and the *modus operandi* of Dust making.

I cannot afford to pay 5, 10 or 20 per cent. to commission merchants, as my profits do not exceed 10 per cent.

Bone Dust, as manufactured by me, is *A simple*, and its quality cannot be made to conform to the price.

JOSHUA HORNER,
Office 63 South Gay Street, near Pratt,
Baltimore, Md.
Or at his old stand, Corner Chew and Stirling streets. Aug. 5—6m.

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CHARLES M. STIEFF,

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References who have our pianos in use, viz:
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Send for a circular giving references to 500 persons in the South, who have purchased the Stieff, since the war closed. 5—1y.

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Agents for the "Carolina Belle" Scotch and other snuffs.

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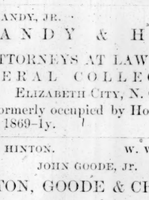

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which are constantly being received from Physicians, and persons who have been cured by its use, is conclusive proof of its remarkable value.

AS A BLOOD PURIFIER IT HAS NO EQUAL.

BEING POSITIVELY THE

MOST POWERFUL VEGETABLE ALTERATIVE YET DISCOVERED.

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

"The life of the flesh is in the Blood," is a Scriptural maxim that science proves to be true. The people talk of bad blood as the cause of many diseases, and like many popular opinions this of bad blood is founded on truth. To say nothing of those humours that are hereditary, we can easily see how the blood may become bad from imperfect digestion or failure of excretion, and how this may influence the process of Nutrition, and thus influence all the functional activities of the body.

The symptoms of bad blood are usually quite plain—bad digestion—causes imperfect nutrition, and consequently the circulation is feeble, the soft tissues lose their tone and elasticity, and the tonge becomes pale, broad, and frequently covered with a pasty, white coat. This condition soon shows itself in roughness of the skin; then in

ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES,

and when long continued results in serious lesions of the brain, lungs, or urinary aparatus. Much very much, suffering is caused by impure blood. It is estimated by some that one-fifth of the human family are affected with scrofula in some form.

Persons suffering from any bad humor are very liable to have it settle on the Lungs or some other vital organ. The only safe rule is to remove the blood poison at once, before it settles itself upon some vital point.

When the blood is pure, you are not so liable to any disease. Many impurities of the blood arise from impure diseases of large cities. Eradicate every impurity from the fountain of life and good spirits, fair skin and vital strength will return to you.

KOSKOO! KOSKOO!

AS A

LIVER INVIGORATOR,

STANDS UNRIVALLED.

BEING THE ONLY KNOWN MEDICINE

That efficiently stimulates and corrects the hepatic secretions and functional derangements of the Liver, without debilitating the system. While it acts freely upon the Liver, instead of copious purging it gradually changes the discharges to a perfectly natural state.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT AND OF SOME OF THOSE DISEASES PRODUCED BY IT.

A sallow or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish-brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness, sometimes headache; bitter or bad taste in the mouth, internal heat; in many cases a dry, teasing cough; unsteady appetite; sometimes sour stomach, with a rising of the food; a bloated or full feeling about the stomach and sides, aggravating pains in the sides, or breast, and about the shoulders; constipation of the bowels; piles, flatulence, coldness of the extremities, &c.

KOSKOO!

IS A REMEDY OF WONDERFUL EFFICACY IN THE CURE OF DISEASES OF KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

In these affections it is as near a specifice as any remedy can be. It does its work kindly, silently and surely. The relief which it affords is both certain and perceptible.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

Persons unacquainted with the structure and functions of the Kidneys cannot estimate the importance of their healthy action:

Regular and sufficient action of the Kidneys is as important, nay, even more so, than regularity of the bowels. The Kidneys remove from the blood those effete matters, which, if permitted to remain, would speedily destroy life. A total suspension of the urinary discharges will occasion death from thirty-six to forty-eight hours.

When the urine is voided in small quantities at the time, or when there is a disposition to urinate more frequently than natural, or when the urine is high colored or scalding with weakness in the small of the back, it should not be trifled with or delayed, but Koskoo should be taken at once to remedy the difficulty, before a lesion of the organs takes place. Most of the diseases of the Bladder originate from those of the kidneys, the urine being imperfectly secreted in the kidneys, prove irritating to the bladder and urinary passages. When we recollect that medicines never reach the kidneys except through the general circulation of the blood, we see how necessary it is to keep the fountain of life pure.

KOSKOO! KOSKOO!

MEETS WITH GREAT SUCCESS (as numbers of certificates will show,) IN

THE CURE OF

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Almost nine-tenths of our people suffer from nervous exhaustion, and are, therefore, liable to its concomitant evils of mental depression, confused ideas, softening of the brain, insanity, and complete breaking down of the general health. Thousands are suffering to-day with broken down nervous systems, and, unfortunately, tobacco, alcohol, late hours, over work (mental and physical), are causing diseases of the nervous system to increase at a fearful ratio.

The symptoms to which diseases of the nervous system give rise, may be stated as follows:

A dull, heavy feeling in the head, sometimes more or less severe pain or headache; periodical headache, dizziness, noises or ringing in the head; confusion of ideas; temporary loss of memory dejection of spirits, starting during sleep, bad dreams, hesitation in answering questions, dullness of hearing, twitching of the face and arms, &c., which, if not promptly treated, lead to paralysis, delirium, insanity, impotency, appoplexy, &c., &c.

CONCLUSION.

Suffering reader, do not think that because you have tried other remedies, you cannot be cured—but recollect that God, in his providence, has not afflicted His children with pain and disease without at the same time giving them something in the great garden of nature that will cure them.

Have no hesitation in writing to me, and stating your case in full, and I will answer you promptly.

KOSKOO IS NOT A SECRET QUACK REMEDY!

Formula around each bottle. Recommended by the best physicians, eminent divines, editors, druggists, Merchants, &c.

THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR MEDICINE IN USE.

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LAND SALES.

AGENCY OF THE

LAND AND LUMBER COMPANY OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO NORTHERN CAPITALISTS TO PURCHASE REAL ESTATE IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA.

The Land and Lumber Company of North Carolina, incorporated by the Legislature of the State, with liberal powers, embracing manufacturing, buying and selling real estate and such other business as may be comprised in a general plan of settling up and improving Southern lands, promoting immigration, and the extension of agriculture, with the erection of manufactories in the Southern States, now offer their company as an agency for the above objects, and particularly call the attention of immigrants and capitalists to the great advantages of Eastern North Carolina, where the company have a large number of improved farms and tracts of land suitable for colonies of immigrants, embracing thirty thousand acres of unimproved land, heavily timbered, and of unsurpassed fertility, which they will sell in lots to suit purchasers; also a great variety of large and small farms, houses, lots, &c., a few of which are embraced in the subjoined list. Many of these farms need no clearing; they have good fences, dwelling-houses and necessary out-buildings, for immediate occupancy. Settlers or emigrants that go West have to clear first all their lands, fence and build houses before they can realize, which needs much capital and labor—whereas, here you want but little capital and can make money at once. No part of the United States offers greater inducements to farmers, laborers, colonists, and speculators, than the beautiful and fertile lands of Eastern North Carolina. These lands were dependent heretofore on slave labor for cultivation. The owners having lost all by the war, and now only able to cultivate to a limited extent, offer every encouragement and inducement to Northern and European immigration. The lands have all the advantages of mild climate, short winter, stock requiring but little or no feeding. The soil is easily cultivated and improved, and grain, vegetables, &c., raised in Northern or Western States, can be cultivated also in this State, with one-half the labor and expense. There are fine and never-failing streams of water. The soil and climate is well adapted to the growth of fruit, and for the cultivation of grapes is unsurpassed. Comfortable houses, good roads, churches of all denominations, and schools. The land generally lies well for cultivation, and is as healthy as any of the alluvial soils in the United States. Those who settle here will not go among strangers or enemies, but among friends, who invite and offer you homes and labor on your own terms.

Full information furnished at our office at Elizabeth City, by George D. Pool, Agent.

We also propose to act as agents for the sale of State, county, manufacturing and other stocks and bonds, the negotiation of loans, the selling of cotton and other products of the State generally, upon which liberal advances will be made; the furnishing of agricultural implements, fertilizers, machinery, and all articles connected with the development of the country.

Address,

WM. UNDERWOOD, Pre-ident.
C. H. ROBINSON, Sec'y, Norfolk, Va.
Elizabeth City, N. C.
or GEO. D. POOL, GEN'L AGENT.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

LOT NO. 1.—A tract of land in Pasquotank county, on a deep, navigable water-course, ten miles from Elizabeth City, contains 140 acres. It has upon it a two-story dwelling-house, with six rooms; good barn, stables, cook house, &c., and will produce from thirty to fifty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat per acre, as well as cotton, fruit, vegetables, &c., (which may be said of each of the subjoined lots,) within half a mile of a church and school-house; pleasant neighborhood and good water. Price $2,000; $500 in cash, balance in six and twelve months from January 1st, 1870.

LOT No. 6.—A valuable tract of timber land, in Pasquotank county, immediately on Pasquotank river, where a vessel of large size can lie near the shore. It is covered with the finest yellow pine timber, some of the trees being from 4 to 8 feet in diameter, 80 feet to the first limb, clear of knots, and all heart. There is also a large quantity of valuable cypress timber on this land, and firewood in abundance. The tract contains 700 acres. Price $10 per acre; one-half cash, the balance on 12 months' credit. Possession given immediately.

LOT No. 7.—A valuable tract of land in Pasquotank county, containing 400 acres, near a deep, navigable water-course, eight miles from Elizabeth City; 300 acres cleared, and though having been constantly cropped without manure for a hundred years or more, it will still produce the usual crops. Price $20 per acre; one-third cash, the balance in one and two years. Possession January 1st, 1870.

LOT No. 10.—A splendid tract of land in Pasquotank county, N. C., six miles from Elizabeth City, containing 400 acres, 300 of which are cleared. This is probably the most valuable farm in this section of the State. There are upon it a fine dwelling, five tenant houses, barn, stables, &c. Ninety acres of this tract are now well set in red clover. Will produce from thirty to fifty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat, per acre, and is the best cotton farm in North Carolina. Price $30 per acre, in easy payments

LOTS Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.—These are town lots in Elizabeth City, N. C., containing one acre of land each, and having upon them comfortable one-story houses on each lot, with three or four rooms to each house, with garden, cook-house, &c. Price $300 to $500 each. Terms liberal, and possession at any time.

LOT No. 22.—A house and lot on the principal business street of Elizabeth City, N. C., 40 feet front by 208 feet length. Has a new wood store upon it, two stories high, and 20 by 60 ft. One of the most eligible business places in the town. Price $2,500, on easy terms of payment. Possession at once.

LOT No. 23.—A vacant lot adjoining the above, 70 feet in front on Main street, and 208 feet back. The best stand in the town for merchandise selling, or for any other business purpose. Sold before the war for $4,500, can now be bought for $1,600 cash. Possession given immediately.

LOT No. 30.—A house and lot in Elizabeth City, N. C., containing 5¼ acres of land, with good two-story dwelling, having six rooms, good kitchen and other necessary out-houses, fine peach and apple orchard, good water and good neighborhood. Price $3,000; one-half cash at time of possession, (January 1st, next,) and the balance in twelve months.

LOT No. 32.—A house and lot in Elizabeth City, containing a half acre, on a good street, with good dwelling and out-houses. Price $800.

LOT No. 33.—Sixteen houses and lots in Elizabeth City, with good dwellings, out-houses, &c. Prices and terms reasonable.

LOT No. 38.—The "Hope Plantation," situated in Bertie county, on Cashie river, about five miles from Windsor, containing 1,950 acres, 700 of which are cleared, the balance is heavily timbered with pine, oak, cypress, &c. The improvements are equal to any in the country. The dwelling house was built by Gov. Stone, and is one of the finest and largest in the State. It contains fourteen rooms, and is in good repair. There are good and commodious outbuildings on the place. On the farm is an orchard of choice apple and other fruit trees, embracing 25 acres. The soil is unsurpassed in fertility, and is susceptible of easy drainage.

LOT No. 40.—A valuable tract of land in Camden county, at South Mills, on the Dismal Swamp Canal, lying on the canal for two miles, containing over 300 acres of land—two-thirds cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation, with good buildings, &c.; balance in valuable timber.—Price $12,000, one-third cash, balance in one and two years, interest from January, 1870. This is a valuable farm for corn, wheat, and vegetables, and being midway between Elizabeth City and Norfolk, and located where steamers pass by the door daily, is a desirable and cheap property.

LOT No. 42.—A valuable tract of land in same county, two miles from Elizabeth City, N. C., containing 300 acres—225 cleared, balance in fine timber; has three sets of buildings, new and in good order. Land very productive. Has a new fence around it that will last for 50 years. Price $20 per acre, one-third cash, balance in one and two years. This is a very valuable farm.

LOT No. 45.—A valuable farm two miles from Elizabeth City, containing 400 acres, 360 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation; fine two-story dwelling, large new barn and stables and numerous out-houses, a fence that will last sixty years without repairing; will produce 40 to 50 bushels of corn, and half as much wheat per acre, with cotton, vegetables, fruits, &c., profitably. 100 acres in fine timber. This is one of the finest farms in Eastern North Carolina. Price, $27 per acre, one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

No. 46.—A valuable house and lot in the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., contatning an acre of ground, with two grape vines, large number of peach and apple trees, house two stories high, new, has six rooms, all in good order, necessary out-buildings, and on a principal street. Price $2,200 cash, Jan. 1st, next, when possession can be given.

A Farm of 300 acres in Pasquotank Co., near a Church and School-house, 15 miles from Elizabeth City, 2 miles from landing on Albemarle Sound. Two houses, cottage style, 4 rooms in each. Two barns, 40 by 30 and 24 by 30. Two hundred acres cleared and in cultivation, balance good timber. Soil black loam, with clay sub-soil. Well adapted for corn and other crops generally. Two wells of good water. Price $20 per acre; $2,000 cash, balance in one and two years, with interest.

A farm of 60 acres, two miles from Elizabeth City, with good one story dwelling and cook-house new, half cleared, balance in timber. Will produce corn, cotton and wheat well.

LAND SALES.

Price $500 in cash. Possession given at once.

A farm of 50 acres, ten miles from Elizabeth City, on Little Run, a deep, wide, navigable river; good buildings, land mostly cleared and very productive. This is a very desirable small farm. Possession January 1, next. Price $600 cash.

One of the most valuable farms in North Carolina, situated in Pasquotank county, ten miles from Elizabeth City, within one mile of Pasquotank river, a deep, wide, navigable water course, where vessels drawing 15 feet of water can sail in safety. This farm contains 100 acres, about one hundred of which are in wood and timber. It lies in a square, and is entirely surrounded by public roads; has good fences, is in a fine state of cultivation, and is well adapted to raising wheat, corn and cotton—especially the latter. This farm has upon it four different sets of good buildings, about equally distant from each other, and can be conveniently laid off in four 100 acre farms, each with good buildings, 80 acres of cleared land, 20 acres wood. It will be sold in separate lots to suit.

A valuable farm in Perquimans county, N. C., near navigable water. Has a fine dwelling house with ten rooms, in splendid order, splendid barns and stables—all in first rate order. The farm is very productive in corn, oats, wheat, cotton and clover. It is one of the best farms in the State and is now in good cultivation, contains 585 acres of land, about four-fourths cleared and under cultivation. Price $10,000, one-third cash January 1, next, balance in two equal annual instalments with interest at the rate of six per cent.

A small farm of 100 acres in Pasquotank, two miles from the deck of a large vessel, with a good one-story building and out houses, 3 miles from Elizabeth City, half mile from church and school house, one-half of it cleared, balance in wood and timber; land for cotton, corn and wheat. It contains 100 acres, and offered at forced sale for five hundred dollars cash.

Two valuable vacant lots in Elizabeth City, on the two principle streets, one formerly the site of a large brick hotel, and the other of a large brick store—both burned during the war. $2,000 for the former, and $1,500 for the lat